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Landon to Fire Opening Gun In East in August

Scheduled to Speak in New York, Boston and Other Large Cities

Then to Work West

Hamilton's Reply to Farley Charges Indicates Hard-Fought Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—The 1936 political campaign—which up to the nomination of Gov. Alfred M. Landon had been only a contest between President Roosevelt and Candidate "X"—got under way this week-end with an exchange of amenities between the two political generalissimos—John D. M. Hamilton and Postmaster General James A. Farley.

Evidently the campaign will be checkered by these verbal fusillades, but the first exchange of rhetoric did little except add a few more words and a little heat to the political atmosphere.

The campaign, however, threatens to be long and intense. In both Republican and Democratic camps, leaders are preparing for trips of the candidates to all corners of the country.

Landon to Begin in August

Governor Landon, it is understood from Cleveland and Topeka, will start on an eastern swing by mid-August, and President Roosevelt, at the conclusion today of his Texas trip, is planning further political addresses and visits. His first will be at Monitcello, home of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Virginia, on July 4. His acceptance speech, at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on June 26 or 27, will be a comprehensive review of his policies and outline of the future.

The most significant week-end political event, however, was not these announcements of campaign plans, but the final and definite "bolt" of Senator George W. Norris, for long years Progressive-Republican Senator from Nebraska, Kansas' neighbor to the north.

Norris Booms Rossevelt

Senator Norris bitterly declared that the same old "interests" were behind the Landon candidacy as had dominated the Republican Party for decades. He declared that "the way to achieve the moral, intellectual, and spiritual objectives of the American people is simply to re-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt."

"The efforts of President Roosevelt," he said, "have been to put humanity on the statute books." Senator Norris listed many New Deal acts, and asked if the Republicans would dare to repeal them. He mentioned the Holding Company Act, acts for farm relief, the TVA Act, the Railroad Retirement Act, Securities Exchange Commission, Farm Credit Administration Act, Home Owners Loan Act, Federal Deposit Insurance Act, Social Securities Act, Rural Electrification Act, and many others.

These, he insisted, are examples of the Roosevelt attempt "to make government human." A great pending reform, Senator Norris said, is the tax bill to close a legal loophole through which undistributed corporation surpluses escape.

First to Break Ties

The Nebraska Senator, first Progressive Republican to make his bolt from the Republican Party subsequent to its nomination of Governor Landon, asked for support for President Roosevelt on a nonpartisan basis, saying:

"I am pleading with my countrymen to forget partisanship and come to the support of the man who more than any other man in recent years has stood for the welfare of the common people.

"I want you to remember that these eminent gentlemen behind the smoke screen at Cleveland will attempt to buy the electorate at the coming presidential etlection. They will be supplied with funds from special interests which have come into conflict with the reform measures of President Roosevelt.

Will Cry From Housetops

"They will wrap themselves in the American flag, stand on the housetops, cry out for liberty of contract, denounce the Government for going into business, and do everything they can, directly or indirectly, which will enable them to maintain the stronghold they held under Hoover and upon which Roosevelt has gradually but surely loosened their grasp."

The Farley-Hamilton fusillade was opened by Mr. Farley on Saturday night with a caustic statement, declaring Governor Landon to be a "synthetic candidate," running on a "counterfeit New Deal platform."

The Postmaster General, in the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

The Monitor Index

Monday, June 15, 1936

The Children's Page	6
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	7
Christian Science Services on Radio	7
The Home Forum	8
The Brotherhood of Man [With Spanish Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-11-12
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
Financial Pages	12 and 13
Sports Page	14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Austrian Youths Conscripted For Military or Labor Duty, Violating Treaty of Versailles

But No Power Has Offered Any Serious Opposition to the Move—Officers in Charge of Training Are Reported in Favor of German Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, June 15—Today for the first time since the World War, enlistment began of Austrian youth for obligatory military service.

Forty thousand young men born in 1915 will be examined this week and assigned to military training or labor camps. This is in flat violation of the Versailles Peace Treaty, but no power has seriously objected.

Appeal for Friendship

Army officers here who will be responsible for their training are understood to lean definitely toward rapprochement with Germany.

In this connection significance is seen in the fact that Joseph Reither, leader of the organized peasants in Austria, has just made a dramatic public appeal for German-Austrian friendship.

Addressing 10,000 villagers of lower Austria who had assembled to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Peasants' Union, he exclaimed in the presence of the entire Austrian Cabinet:

"In the name of the peasants of my land I call upon our brothers across the border for co-operation and good will. Let's exchange our products and help each other. It will bring benefits to both sides and advantages to all the German people." This appeal was long and enthusiastically cheered by the audience.

Chancellor Backs Accord

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg also spoke and said: "My Government wants to bring about the co-operation of all creative elements in Austria. We shall endeavor to spare susceptibilities and we are ready to talk with any of our opponents on the basis of Austrian independence." This also was an invitation to the pro-German group here to rally around him.

It is quite clear that the Chancellor is ready to establish normal relations with the Reich. Additional evidence of that is the fact that President Miklas of Austria has just given an outstanding pro-German scholar here, Professor Heinrich Srbik, a medal of high distinction.

Marked Change in Attitude

Another striking feature of yesterday's peasant celebrations was the appearance of Leopold Kunschak, principal Roman Catholic labor leader, as one of the speakers. For the past two years whenever Mr. Kunschak tried to speak, Heimwehr rowdies broke up his meetings.

In addition, Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg when Vice-Chancellor, threatened to put Mr. Kunshak in a concentration camp. Yesterday, the present Vice-Chancellor, Eduard Baar-Baarenfels himself, formerly Prince von Starhemberg's chief lieutenant, presented Mr. Kunschak to the meeting. In fact the Fascist chief, Prince von Starhemberg, is now the one to be under the ban of silence.

Pro-German sentiment in Austria evidenced: Page 7.

NYA Head Finds More Jobs Open To College Men

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—An estimate that one eighth of this year's college graduates completed their education supported by part-time relief jobs was made today by the National Youth Administration.

"Because prospects for employment for this year's graduates are higher than for those of the last five years, and because of the training received and scholastic records made by these 19,803 students who have received NYA aid," Aubrey Williams, NYA director, added, "we are hopeful that they will soon have full-time jobs."

President Roosevelt recently suggested that persons under 18 and over 65 be taken off the labor market to reduce unemployment. Williams today estimated that college graduates this year would total 137,000.

$15 to $30 a Month

NYA paid undergraduates an average of $15 a month and graduate students from $25 to $30 for part-time jobs that enabled them to stay in college. A total of 138,645 college students have been partly supported by NYA during the past year. The youth aid program's work relief allotment—also designed to help high school students and industry apprentices—is to be increased from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 next year.

"We are proud of these young people," Mr. Williams said after noting that more than one half of the NYA college students were on the honor roll, "because they have not only done part-time work while obtaining their degrees but have made excellent grades in their studies.

How Work Experience Helps

"We believe this work experience—secured as often as possible in the field of their studies—coupled with the high scholastic showing they have made, places them among the most capable of this year's graduates."

Mr. Williams said the NYA graduate, who made up 14.3 per cent of the college students receiving government aid, would receive 16,574 Bachelor degrees, 1601 Master of Arts, 175 Doctors of Philosophy, while 1273 were studying law, medicine, and other professional subjects.

New York, including 1221 in New York City, had 2002 NYA students receiving Bachelor degrees, and was followed by Pennsylvania with 1211. Nevada, with seven, had the smallest number.

New Spanish Strikes Add 19,000 to Idle

MADRID, Spain, June 15 (AP)—New strikes affecting 19,000 men were announced today. They add to the numerous strikes paralyzing industry in various parts of Spain.

Nine thousand employees of the English-owned Rio Tinto mines in Huelva struck when their demands for vacation salaries and other salary adjustments were refused.

In Madrid 5000 tailors and 5000 wood workers struck for higher wages while the strike of 80,000 construction workers continued.

Labor dictates policies of Spain's regime: Page 7.

Navy Awards Contracts For 191 Bombing Planes

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Contracts for 191 bombing planes, involving an expenditure of several million dollars, were awarded by the navy June 13 to three aircraft manufacturers.

Three Vital Bills Including Tax Yet Before Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15 — When President Roosevelt returned to the capital today as arbiter in the tax deadlock, the following major matters remained before Congress:

1. The 1936 revenue bill, on which Senate and House are reported to be "hopelessly" divided.
2. The $2,400,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill, carrying $1,425,000,000 for relief.
3. The Wagner housing and slum clearance bill, which would appropriate $460,000,000.

In addition to the foregoing, there are a number of other matters of almost equal importance.

Others of Importance

Chief of these are the Robinson-Patman chain store bill, and the Black lobby registration measure. Both these bills are expected to get through without difficulty.

The controversy over the tax bill is what held up adjournment of Congress before the Republican convention, and what may hold it up through the present week, perhaps till after the Democratic convention at Philadelphia.

Two independent and rival tax bills are in dispute, one backed by the House, one backed by the Senate, and the two chambers have not succeeded in compromising their difficulties. Before President Roosevelt left on his trip he gave encouragement to the House leaders to stand out for their heavy taxation on undistributed corporation earnings.

President to Decide

Ultimately, the final word in the matter must be said by President Roosevelt. A conference of Congressional leaders with him today or tomorrow is expected. The 16 conferees of Senate and House met, but got nowhere. This was not unexpected, however, for they met with the intention of reporting back failure of agreement to the President and their respective houses, as a preliminary to a more conciliatory attitude by the rival chambers.

The path to a compromise must be pointed by Mr. Roosevelt, it is held here; otherwise, Congress may continue in session indefinitely.

The relief bill, contained in the deficiency measure, is the second major matter for Congress. It is one of four appropriation bills now in conference. The row over the relief bill primarily concerns the Senate's insertion of the Florida waterway survey, and the question of whether to put relief fund administration directly under President Roosevelt, instead of Harry L. Hopkins.

Rarely has Congress dragged on as it is doing now. After collapse of the frantic effort to reach adournment the week before the Republican convention, most congressmen left town for a brief respite. Congress recessed in the meantime. Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, a conferee on the tax bill, said yesterday:

Hot Weather Imminent

"We cannot possibly adjourn before Saturday, and I doubt if we can do so then."

Speaker Bankhead was more hopeful, however. Adjournment by June 22 is the new goal set by leaders. The Democrats gather at Philadelphia June 23.

If Congress has not finished by then it will have to recess and pick up its work again, June 29. The weather is getting hotter in Washington, too.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York is agitating for action on his housing-slum clearance bill.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, however, has consistently held that no important new legislation would be permitted at this session.

Roosevelt Sets Campaign Aims For New Deal

Links Ideals With Pioneer Americanism on 4000-Mile Tour

Pleased by Results

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—With his opening campaign for re-election spreading behind him in the wake of a 4000-mile tour of a dozen states, President Roosevelt returned here today to speed the closing tasks of Congress and prepare for the formalities of the approaching Democratic convention.

Both he and his advisers were somewhat weary after the strenuous trip which involved three major speeches, a score of back platform appearances and hours spent on the train with local Democratic leaders smoothing over rifts in party harmony. But he and his advisers alike were confident that their experiment in outlining the New Deal's platform bid to the voters simultaneously with the Republican convention has proved successful.

Presents Three Issues

Three times during the trip he has joined issues with the Republicans. Presenting his version of the apparent conflict between national social legislation and the Supreme Court at Little Rock, Ark., and his anti-monopoly policy at Dallas, Texas, he rounded out his general presentation of the national issues at Vincennes, Ind., yesterday with a rededication of his administration to the rescue of the nation's natural resources from the depredations of the "moral defectives" of the day.

Standing on the site of Fort Sackville at Vincennes where George Rogers Clark and his frontier riflemen broke the main British barrier to America's westward expansion in 1778, he called for a new battle to save "this fair land" from those who seek "to swindle their neighbors" in the climaxing effort of a trip designed primarily to identify by historical analogy the policies of the New Deal with the stream of early American democracy as a counter to the charge of un-Americansim—the theme of the Republican attack on the New Deal.

Visits Lincoln's Birthplace

Immediately following his appearance at Vincennes he journeyed to Hodgenville, Ky., to see the tiny log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, and then turned homeward toward Washington.

Directing his words at Vincennes at the conservative demand for relief from New Deal restraints the President declared:

"We do not change our form of free government when we arm ourselves with new weapons against the new devices of crime and cupidity." And he presented as these "new weapons" the crop control, land reclamation, wild life preservation, flood control and power development measures of the New Deal.

Sets Campaign Background

Delivered on a Sunday morning, the President included in his speech a plea for a revival of those principles of religion and morality which the pioneers built into the foundation of the nation's western empire. Viewed in its relationship to the strenuous 4000-mile tour of a dozen states the Vincennes speech completed a preliminary delineation of the Roosevelt re-election program. In previous speeches delivered before cheering thousands in friendly Arkansas and Texas he sketched his social security and economic doctrines. Here, in the heart of the north central states which may wield the balance in the elections, he presented his plans for saving the natural wealth of the nation for future generations.

"The Common Man"

As in the previous speeches he represented his policies as those required by modern conditions to pro-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Hitler Reported Reviewing 40 Units Of German Navy

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, June 15 (AP)—A secret visit by Adolf Hitler on his private yacht Crille to review 40 units of the German fleet maneuvering off Skagen, Denmark's northernmost point, was disclosed today.

The Führer, escorted by a torpedo boat, arrived in semidarkness at 8 o'clock last night and sped away half an hour later.

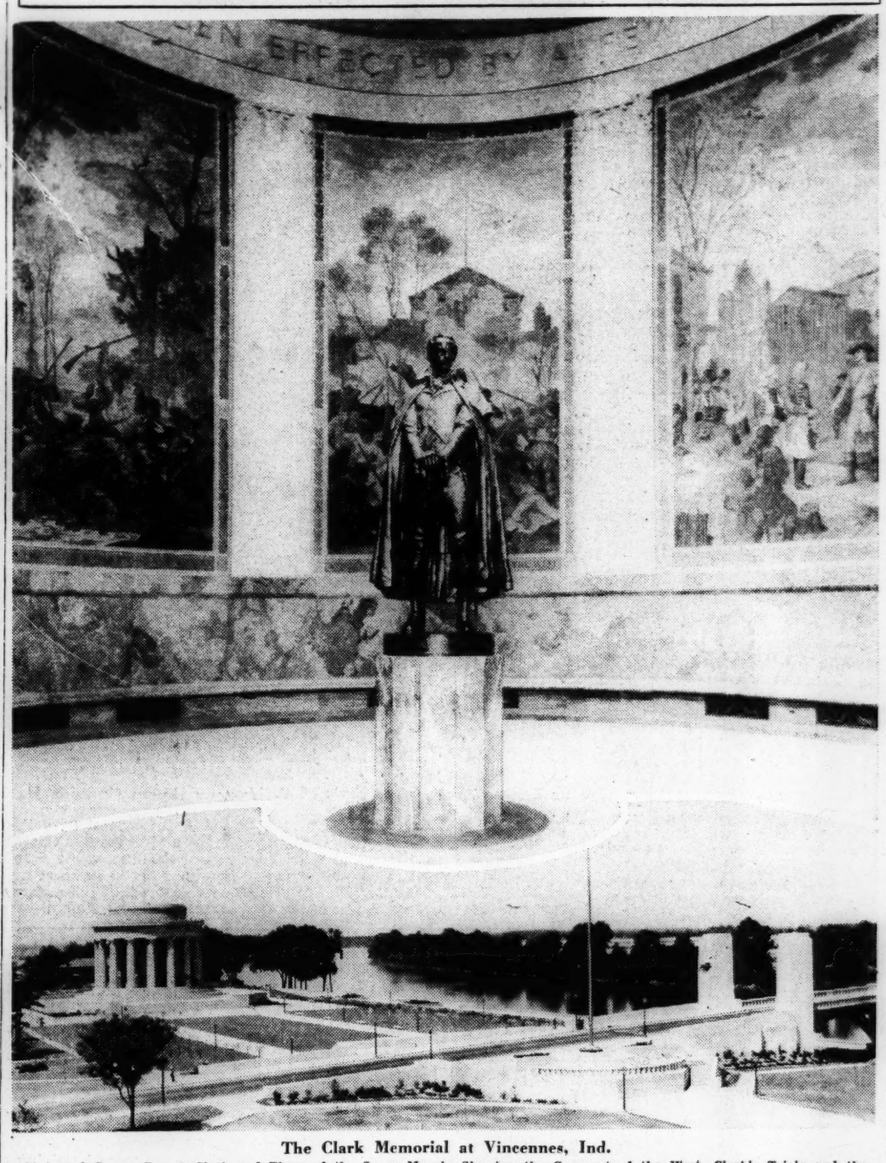
Berlin Reports Hitler Viewing Coast Defenses

BERLIN, June 15 (AP)—The German Propaganda Ministry refused today to credit a Danish report that Reichsführer Hitler has been in Danish waters inspecting fleet maneuvers.

"He has been inspecting coastal defenses and attended the launching of a new schoolship in Hamburg Saturday," the spokesman said.

The German News Bureau in a dispatch from Copenhagen said a German naval squadron visited Skagen, where civilities were exchanged with a Danish guardship. The German Chargé d'Affaires yesterday deposited a wreath in the Skagen cemetery, where German and British sailors who fell in the Battle of Jutland repose.

A Nation's Tribute to Trail Blazers of the West



The Clark Memorial at Vincennes, Ind.

Statue of George Rogers Clark and Three of the Seven Murals Showing the Conquest of the West. Clark's Trials and the Capture of Vincennes. Below—The Clark Memorial and Approach to Lincoln Memorial Bridge Across the Wabash River at Vincennes, Ind.

W. C. T. U. Seeks $1,000,000 Fund To War on Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., June 15—Moving in defense against the organized propaganda of the liquor interests, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at its sixty-second annual convention here, will launch a $1,000,000 campaign against beverage alcohol. The organization voted, on the third day of its seven-day convention, to end June 18, to raise $1,000,000 for a nationwide educational advertising program, doubling the minimum goal originally set for the Frances Willard centenary fund.

The cause of temperance as a whole, not the W. C. T. U., is to benefit by the $1,000,000, which the or-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

U. S. Memorial Honors Clark For Part in 'Winning of West'; Six States Join in Ceremony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VINCENNES, Ind., June 15—Grateful to a young Virginia soldier who a century and a half ago succeeded in giving his country claim to the vast "West," the United States yesterday dedicated a $2,500,000 memorial to this Revolutionary War patriot, George Rogers Clark, on the site of his outstanding military exploit.

President Roosevelt's presence made the dedicatory ceremony one of national significance. Standing on a platform built over the granite steps of the classic memorial on the banks of the Wabash River, President Roosevelt paid tribute to the deeds of Clark and his small band who made the Middle West a part of the United States.

Participating in the ceremony were the governors of five states included in the Northwest Territory, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. Kentucky, too, was represented, because George Rogers Clark was the one who had persuaded the Virginia House of Burgesses to make Kentucky a county in its own right, and Kentucky is therefore regarded as having something of a claim to this Revolutionary War hero. Members of the federal and state memorial commissions were with the President on the stage.

Three memorial statues were unveiled at this time, and each called for a special address. In addition to the bronze statue of Clark, the work of Hermon A. MacNeil of New York, placed inside the memorial, there are two outdoor figures representing Clark's aids. One is of Col. Francis Vigo, Italian trader and adventurer who furnished credit and supplies for the badly equipped band which Clark led in the attack on Fort Sackville. This statue is the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, June 15

Unrest—Rifts Seen in Clouds Over Europe

Rifts in the ominous clouds of unrest over Europe, the Near and Far East and South America—although few—gave some indication that week-end conferences were not unfruitful.

Paris—Tension eased slightly in strike-ridden France, when strikers abandoned hitherto besieged factories after legislative hour and wage victories Saturday. A steady stream of strikers returned to work.

Hong Kong—War clouds hang low over China. Well informed sources predict that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Nanking Central Government, "might" order an attack by national troops on Kwangsi Province in the south. Kwangsi and Kwantung Provinces are the center of growing anti-Japanese sentiment that has been climaxed by southern troop movements to the north to "protect" China from Japanese invasion by civil war.

Caracas, Venezuela—A five-day strike ended here but spread to the great oil regions around Lake Maracaibo. Workers rtopped back to their jobs in the city, reports an Associateed Press correspondent, as both strikers and the Government claimed victories in the negotiations which centered around labor's demands to erase law-suppressing leftist movements.

Madrid—Spain, still wracked with strikes, took stock of four months of strenuous efforts to maintain order. The Associated Press reports more than 200 dead during this time and general disorder spreading. Today, more arms were seized in raids on Syndicalist and Communist headquarters in the capital.

Brussels—Belgians felt the need of organizing over 2000 reserve gendarmes to deal with strikers whose numbers are now estimated at approximately 150,000. They are mostly miners.

With French and Belgian interests closely allied, the slacking up on the taut French condition was seen to indicate a similar easing off in Belgium might logically follow.

Mediterranean Rumblings

Jerusalem—Arab-Jew conflict continued unabated. The Palcor News Agency reports that the Jewish settlement in the vicinity of Ain Harod, in the valley of Jezreel, was the target for an Arab attack. In Bethelehem, an Arab demonstration resulted in two persons being wounded. Two military planes and strong detachments of police and military combined are exerting every effort to drive off snipers.

Repercussions From France

Beirut, Syria — Communists telegraphed Leftist France, following a demonstration which was broken up yesterday after 20 persons were wounded. Forty Communists were arrested. The Associated Press reports the Communists carried banners demanding an eight-hour day, higher wages, and praising the new Léon Blum Government.

From Damascus comes word that Arab nationalists are planning to launch a general strike Wednesday in support of Palestine Arabs.

France finds its hands full.

Algiers, Algeria — Leftist "Peoples' Front" groups, all-French,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Wealthiest Chilean Reveals State Takes 75 Per Cent of Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Miss Adriana Cousiño ranks as the richest Chilean. Her position has received considerable publicity of late because she consented to the publication of details of her income to demonstrate the increasing burden of national taxation and to prove the fallacy of the Socialist contention that the rich were exempt from payments which bore heavily on average living standards. Miss Cousiño has revealed only her income. Her actual capital worth is estimated at 200,000,000 pesos ($25,000,000), much of which is in real estate.

Her income last year was 4,751,122 pesos (approximately $600,000), of which sum she had to hand to the Government 3,126,933 pesos covering ordinary, complementary and excess income taxes and special imposts levied for unemployment and on spinsterhood. That was approximately 75 per cent. The financial statement, as presented by Miss Cousiño's attorneys and accepted by the income tax authorities, reveals that 248,500 pesos was devoted to charities, and of the remainder, 368,000 pesos went to augmenting her capital.

Miss Cousiño has been extolled for the courage she has shown in divulging her personal receipts and expenses to reinforce the case of the taxpayers in revolt against the destruction of capital. As the foreign loan market is closed, Chile has to rely on her own efforts to accumulate capital for public improvements. It is claimed that this is impossible under the existing tributary regime.

$2,000,000,000 In Bonus Bonds Go to Veterans

Record Disbursement by Post Office Begins All Over Nation

Business Sees Boom

Compound Interest Is Offered as Savings Inducement to Ex-Soldiers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15 — The Federal Government today began nationwide payment of the bonus, destined to continue until approximately $2,000,000,000 has been divided among 3,500,000 World War veterans.

The record-breaking disbursement is being made in accordance with a mandate of Congress, adopted last January after more than a decade of agitation on the part of ex-soldiers. Through it, the Government will pay in full the adjusted-service certificates awarded to service men to make up in part the difference between the $1 a day paid them during the World War and the $10 and $15 received by men who stayed at home and worked in munitions plants.

Bonds Bear Interest

The Post Office Department, which is charged with the distribution of the large manila envelopes containing bonds and checks to the proper persons, plans to have the major part of its work done by the end of the week. The treasury officials are hopeful, however, that most of the bonds will not be cashed immediately, but will be retained by holders who will receive 3 per cent compound interest on them until June 15, 1945, the date of maturity.

Despite this incentive to veterans to keep their money, business is looking for a small boom as the result of this tidal wave of purchasing power—the greatest single increase ever placed in the hands of consumers in so short a period. The American Legion estimates that the money will be spent this way: to liquidate debts, 31.4 per cent; for acquisition or repair of homes, 24.5 per cent; for savings, education and insurance, 12.7 per cent; for investment, 8 per cent; furniture and household equipment, 7.8 per cent; clothing, 7 per cent; automobiles and trucks, 6.2 per cent.

One Fourth as Savings

The Legion estimates that approximately three fourths of the bonds will be cashed in the near future and the rest kept until maturity.

With a supplementary force at work for several months preparing for the pay-off date, the Veterans' Bureau and the Treasury Department up to Friday midnight had turned over to the Post Office Department for delivery 2,670,514 envelopes containing 28,094,875 bonds of $50 denomination and checks for odd amounts.

Each completed packet meant that an application had been filed, examined by the Veterans' Bureau, certified by the Treasury, and bonds and checks prepared by disbursing offices in Washington and the Federal Reserve Bank cities. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has printed a total of 37,000,000 bonds, and in addition, 6,000,000 special checks to be used by the Treasury and the 248 post offices authorized to redeem bonds for the veterans.

300 Tons of Bonds

The shipments of the bonds will total 300 tons in weight, enough to fill completely more than 25 full-sized railway postal cars, Postmaster General James A. Farley, estimates.

Payment of the bonus comes entirely without the approval of any President of the United States. The original bonus bill, providing for adjusted service certificates in 1945 was vetoed by President Coolidge, in 1924. A measure allowing veterans to borrow up to 50 per cent of the face value of their certificates was passed over the veto of President Hoover in 1931. It was over the dissent of President Roosevelt that Congress, pushed by a high-powered veterans' lobby in an election year, finally agreed last winter to pay the debt in full at once.

Protection for Veterans

Every protection for his money is promised the veteran as long as he leaves it in bonus bonds. The bonds are safe from bankruptcy claims, bad debt charges and liens of all kinds. Once converted, however, veterans will find their bonus money has the same advantages and disadvantages as any other kind of money—with one exception—it will not be a ground for their dismissal from federal relief jobs, according to a ruling made by Harry L. Hopkins, WPA chief. It was explained that if veterans were put off relief, they would be forced to cash their bonds, whereas the Government is urging them to hold on to them. How the receipt of their bonus will affect other ex-soldiers who are getting local charity depends on the ruling of their county and city relief directors.

To turn his bonds into cash, a veteran needs only to go to his local post office, identify himself, and sign the request for payment on the back of each bond. The postmaster will then make the necessary certification, and if his office is not authorized to issue a check he will send the bonds to a central office where a check for the proper amount will be issued and mailed direct to the vet-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

W. C. T. U. Seeks $1,000,000 For War Against Liquor

(Continued from Page 1)

ganization hopes to raise by September, 1939, when the five-year Willard centenary program ends. To raise it, the union will go outside its membership to friends of the dry cause; the state organizations have obligated themselves for half a million and the national organization assumes responsibility for the other half.

The direct sales attack made by liquor interests upon young people and women is responsible for this acceleration of the movement to educate for abstinence. Again and again, in convention sessions, the problem of public opinion created by propaganda favoring liquor has been discussed. Lucile Hinshaw, leader of the campus drys at Oklahoma University focused the problem when she admitted, at the Youth's Temperance Council meeting, that the cocktail is fashionable and that magazines, movies, radio and newspapers have made it so. Many young people, she said, drink because they think it's the thing to do. It is to combat this attitude that the $1,000,000 campaign is to be launched.

George O. Tamblyn of New York City, who presented the campaign plans adopted by the convention, said:

"The friends of intemperance are raising and spending millions of dollars to spread the most vicious propaganda this country has ever known. This generation needs publicity that corrects these false impressions.

Propaganda of Reason

"We must set in motion a propaganda of reason and truth in order to combat vicious influences. I want to make it possible that he who runs may read from one end of America to the other the living, forceful truth that there are millions of us who still believe in temperance."

This expansion of the five-year, five-point centenary educational plan has youth as one of its major objectives and it has youth to help attain it. Marvin Green of Kentucky, one of the college men who took part in the Youth's Temperance Council meeting, brought rounds of applause when he declared:

"We have personal convictions of our own; we know where we stand, and why. We believe that some of our contemporaries have lined up with the wrong crowd through ignorance of the fallacy of this 'moderation' argument about drinking. To us, temperance means total abstinence from things harmful. There is no place for moderation when it comes to liquor. We declare for total abstinence."

Amelia Earhart Cheered

The convention cheered Amelia Earhart, famous woman flier, when she appeared on the platform Sunday afternoon to give a talk on her adventures in flying. The pride of the audience in the slim, friendly young woman who takes no stimulants and says so, was obvious. She not only drinks no alcoholic beverages, but she told her audience:

"I would be afraid to use any sort of stimulant."

She stressed the fact that some of the airlines do not permit their regular pilots to take a drink within 24 hours of flying and that to violate that ruling means discharge.

Youth Aids Drive

Miss Helen L. Byrnes, general secretary of the Youth's Temperance Council, presided over the youth meeting. Seated upon the platform were young college men and women and young business men and women who have taken an aggressive stand for abstinence. Miss Byrnes reported that the council is organized in every state and territory of the United States.

The Loyal Temperance Legion, made up of boys and girls and led by Miss Lenadell Wiggins, general secretary, has organized work in 47 states, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. Five hundred new organizations in this boy and girl movement were reported for the first six months of this year.

Steady Growth Noted

The growth of the W. C. T. U. itself was shown in the report submitted to the convention by Mrs. Anna Marden Deyo, national corresponding secretary. During the first half of the present fiscal year 24,163 new members were received into the organization; the 10 states ranking highest in the number of new members are Ohio, Pennsylvania, California South, New York, Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey, Minnesota, Oklahoma and Georgia. Mrs. Deyo stressed the modern methods the W. C. T. U. is adopting to fight the liquor traffic. She said:

"Instead of kneeling in prayer before the doors of our modern taverns we offer our petitions behind the curtains of the voting booth."

Low railroad rates . . low living rates at

HOTEL MONTCLAIR

Lexington Avenue at 49th St. New York City

make a trip to New York irresistible!

★ Come to this modern, comfortable hotel . . . 800 outside rooms, each with bath, shower, radio. Single from $2.50, double from $3.50. DINE at CASINO-IN-THE-AIR

Rogers Peet ● Makers of Fine Clothes

Rogers Peet "Acquaintance Sale" for Young Men —and men who never grow old!

35.00 45.00

TWO BARGAIN GROUPS

SUITS	SUITS
860 were $55	810 were $65
760 were $50	320 were $60
980 were $45	740 were $55
$35 now	$45 now

It's important that college men now graduating into business, as well as men on the job looking for a better job, get off to a good start—and there's no better start than Rogers Peet Clothes!

(Older men may take a hint and find in this Sale styles to their liking, too!)

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Homage Is Paid to the Flag

By a Staff Photographer

Saluting the National Emblem on Boston Common During Flag Day Exercises

Flag Day was observed throughout the United States on June 14 with ceremonies arranged by veterans and other patriotic organizations as well as by widespread display of the flag on private grounds and houses.

At Valley Forge, the American Flag Day Association, pioneer promoter of celebration of the day, arranged a special patriotic-religious program in the Washington Memorial Chapel. The famous Valley Forge Carillon, in the woods close to the chapel, was also heard in special series of numbers, and Boy Scouts saluted the flag with full ceremony. In accordance with a growing custom, flags were prominently displayed everywhere.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

clashed with police and troops when the Rightists attacked a "Front" parade in Sidi-Bel-Abbes.

Athens — Police and striking cement workers clashed at the coast town of Eleusis, when workers tried to prevent the unloading of company sloops, says the Associated Press.

U. S. Creditor—12 Nations Defaulting

Uncle Sam, creditor.

War debt installment payments are due the United States from 13 debtor nations today, amounting to more than $1,000,000,000.

But only one nation, Finland, has consistently met its obligations promptly and payment was made as usual. Latest defaulted is Finland's Baltic neighbor, Lithuania, in the amount of $166,441 on its outstanding balance of $776,319.

Despite the continued wholesale defaulting, recent diplomatic soundings from debtor nations indicate an inclination to seek some readjustment through rediscussion and new understanding of this touchy problem.

Spotlight—Hits Industrial and Political Figures

Names make news today.

Henry Ford received the degree of Doctor of Engineering from Michigan State College, in recognition of his work in developing industrial uses for agricultural products. Mr. Ford has long held that the utilization of agricultural products in this manner would aid recovery.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German Minister of Economics, continued his "unofficial" diplomatic tour of the Balkans. From Athens he announced, according to the Associated Press, an "agreement in principle" with the Bank of Greece for the purchase of additional Reich goods. Next stop, Bulgaria.

President Roosevelt returned to the White House after a pre-Democratic convention speechmaking trip through the southern and mid-central states. Reaction to his formal and informal utterances was said to have been generally favorable.

Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican nominee for President, has indicated his intent to invade the East in August to fire the first of his campaign shots. Political strategists say, "Show him to the East first, then concentrate on the West."

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, celebrated the third anniversary of the Public Works Administration. Some $2,292,000,000 has been expended by the PWA; and Mr. Ickes asserted, according to the Assoicated Press, that in future the PWA "will not fail to give the country its best."

Adolf Hitler made a secret visit on his private yacht, Crille, to German fleet manevuers off Skagen, Denmark's northernmost point, the Associated Press disclosed, although the German Propaganda Bureau refused to give credit to the report.

Rajah Muda, brother of the late Moro Sultan Kiram, of Sulu, is the new Sultan of Sulu. His choice by 100 south Phillipine Island Moro chieftains settled a delicate native problem, which some feared might result in an uprising.

Puerto Rican—Town Named for Mrs. Rooesvelt

Ciudad Eleanor Roosevelt is to be the name of Puerto Rico's next town.

The new town, a reconstruction project of the Federal Government, the Associated Press reports, will be built on a 200-acre tract about three miles from San Juan.

It will start with a population of 20,000, drawn chiefly from San Juan, officials announced, and will be completed with churches, schools and theaters before occupancy of its approximately 4000 model concrete, storm-proof houses.

Manuel Egosque, chief of the slum clearance program, estimated "Ciudad Eleanor Roosevelt" would cost $5,000,000. That the money for the project has not been obtained, does not deter reconstruction officials, who expect to begin construction as soon as the detailed plans are completed.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

Regarding Visitors to Steamships at Boston

Effective June 15, 1936 no persons other than passengers will be admitted within the gangway enclosures or permitted aboard Cunard White Star vessels sailing from Boston EXCEPT on presentation of Official Permits issued by the Company and distributed in limited numbers to passengers for the convenience of friends who wish to attend the sailing.

☛ No permits will be issued to casual visitors.

CUNARD WHITE STAR LINE

New Rays Are Used To Halt Food Decay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15 — Development of a gas-filled tube emitting invisible rays in the ultraviolet band to prevent spoilage of foods through inhibiting mold and bacterial growths, was announced by the Westinghouse Lamp Company June 13. The slender tube, requiring only a negligible quantity of electric current for its operation, is credited also with the power of purifying air.

Through application of the rays, two large baking companies already have retarded the growth of mold on fruit cake, according to Dr. Harvey C. Rentschler, director of research. An important use of the ray tube was seen in meat storage plants to reduce the time required for the hanging process from four to six weeks to a few days.

$2,000,000,000 In Bonus Bonds Go to Veterans

(Continued from Page 1)

eran's address. This check will be a warrant drawn against the Treasurer of the United States and may be cashed by the veteran in the same manner as other checks—through banks, stores and other business establishments.

Vetoes Feature March Of Bonus Legislation

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—When the Post Office Department began delivering bonds to about 3,000,000 World War veterans it was enacting virtually the last chapter in a history of controversy in Congress and a riot at the foot of Capitol Hill. Chronologically, the story of the bonus follows:

1919—Bills proposing that something be done for the men shortly to return to civilian life were presented to both House and Senate. A measure giving a cash grant of $60 to each veteran upon honorable discharge was passed.

1924—Over President Coolidge's veto, the Adjusted Service Compensation Act (the Bonus Act) was passed. Veterans were given certificates with provisions for payment at death of the holder, or 20 years after issuance.

1931 — The Emergency Compensation Act was passed, providing loans up to 50 per cent of the face value of the adjusted service certificates. Enactment was over the veto of President Hoover.

1932 — Hundreds of veterans trekked to the capital and encamped near the Capitol and White House, demanding immediate full cash payment. President Hoover ordered troops to evict them from the capital. Rioting followed, in which several were killed before the last of the bonus marchers retreated.

1933—Payment legislation again proposed, but defeated in the Senate without a record vote.

1934—The same effort made, with passage by the House but defeat in the Senate.

1935—Passed by House and Senate, vetoed by President Roosevelt.

1936—Passed by House and Senate, again vetoed by President Roosevelt, but final enactment over his veto given in the Senate on Jan. 27.

Veterans Get Warning To Beware of Sharpers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15 — Of the $2,000,000,000 in bonus bonds, $134,493,497 will go to veterans in New York State. Delivery of the bonds will begin in large cities throughout the country late this afternoon.

Albert Goldman, New York City postmaster, estimated that 96,000 veterans in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx would receive bonus bonds and that 74,000 in Brooklyn, 35,000 in Queens, 4000 in Staten Island, and 350,000 in the metropolitan areas of New Jersey and Connecticut would receive these federal promises to pay, which are immediately redeemable at post offices. Deliveries will be made by mail carriers and veterans have been requested to be at home to receive them.

Payments will range from $60 to $1500 and it is expected that the money received by the veterans will quickly find its way into trade channels.

Efforts are being made by federal and state officials to protect recipients of the bonus bonds from unscrupulous promoters and "sharpers," and Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr., former state commander of the American Legion, has issued a pamphlet of "don'ts" to veterans.

Federal officials announced they were prepared to move swiftly against anyone seeking to defraud the veterans.

Legion Chieftain Happy Fight for Bonus Is Over

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 15 (AP) Ray Murphy, American Legion national commander, said yesterday, "There is little that may or should be said on this occasion other than to express again our natural satisfaction that the last chapter in the long fight to obtain common justice for the men who bore arms for America in the World War has been written."

"The American Legion," he added, "brought forward the proposition of adjusting the wartime service pay because it was convinced that it was right and in keeping with the treatment our Government previously had accorded contractors and civilian employees who did not share the hazards of the soldiers, sailors and marines.

West Virginia Studies Society Security Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 15—Gov. Herman G. Kump of West Virginia, has received recommendations for the enactment of the West Virginia social security program administered through a new department and financed by present revenues.

Twelve legislators headed by Senator Charles E. Hodges and Speaker John J. Pelter of the House recommended abolition of the relief administration and all county relief boards. To direct the new set-up the committee recommended creation of a department of public assistance of which the Department of Public Welfare would become a part. The Governor would name four new members to each county welfare board.

NEWPORT, R. I.

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New York Increases 408,932 in Six Years; Total Now 7,363,624

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—New York City now has a population of 7,363,624 persons, an increase of 408,932 in the last six years, according to estimates by the Department of Health made public today. While The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond showed gains, the trek away from Manhattan continued, with the result that the city's oldest borough showed a population loss.

The city's population was reported as follows:

Manhattan	1,729,533	loss 130,037
The Bronx	1,441,532	gain 166,398
Brooklyn	2,739,585	gain 169,145
Queens	1,280,805	gain 190,377
Richmond	172,169	gain 13,049

Using a new method of computing population adopted by the Bureau of the Census, the health department reduced by 359,088 the total population that would have been reached by the system formerly in use. If this method had been applied, New York City's population would have been 7,722,712, the announcement read.

While the older method of adding approximately 128,000 persons annually to the city's population had produced fairly reliable results, the department stressed that it was illogical to expect in the present decade conditions obtaining prior to 1930.

Guggenheim Grants Fellowship to Six From Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—Six fellowships providing for study in the United States have been awarded by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation to Latin-American scholars, according to an announcement today by Henry Allen Moe, secretary of the foundation. The fellowships carry stipends having an average annual value of $2000.

Recipients of the awards and their projects were announced as follows:

Andres Henestrosa, librarian of the Department of Foreign Relations, Mexico, D. F. Mr. Henestrosa will study the significance of Zapotecan culture. He is a Zapotecan Indian and has compiled a dictionary of the Zapotecan language.

Alfredo Baños Jr., professor of theoretical physics, National University of Mexico. Professor Baños will continue his studies in physics, with emphasis on the theory of cosmic radiation, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Pedro J. Bermudez Hernandez, assistant in zoology and paleontology, University of Havana, Cuba, who will continue investigations of Cuban Eocene formations.

Prof. Carlos Eugenio Dieulefait, director of the Statistical Institute, University of the Litoral, Rosario, Argentina, who will investigate problems in the field of statistical theory, chiefly at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Enrique Savino, bacteriologist, National Department of Hygiene, Buenos Aires, Argentina, who will study the organization of public health services in the United States.

Dr. Adalberto Steeger Schaeffer, chief medical officer of the Arriarán Hospital, Santiago, Chile, who will investigate problems related to pediatrics.

Convention Benefits Cleveland $1,000,000

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 15 (AP)—Cleveland merchants, hotel men, and others who cash in on conventions, looked over their records and figured yesterday that probably a round $1,000,000 was left in Cleveland by delegates and onlookers at the Republican National Convention.

Some "soda jerkers" in corner drug stores and waitresses in run-of-the-mine restaurants said business had not shown any great pickup during the four days of the conclave.

But William B. Gray, manager of the Cleveland Retail Credit Men's Company, estimated $1,000,000, at least, had gone directly into money tills in the city as a result of the assemblage.

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Cardenas Takes Helm in Mexico's War on Alcohol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—President Cardenas has just addressed an official communication to Gen. Jose Siurob, head of the Public Health Department, in which he accepts his nomination as honorary president of the First National Congress Against Alcoholism that will be held in the city of Puebla soon.

President Cardenas declared that this congress will define still further the intensive campaign against alcoholism which is being carried on here. He also revealed that, according to recent statistics collected by the executive committee of the campaign, a noticeable decrease in the use of alcoholic beverages has been apparent in the past few months, particularly among young men who are most susceptible to new ideas. The committee has asked the police authorities to do everything in their power to prevent the clandestine sale of liquor on Sundays.

Seek Dry Sundays

Negotiations are also under way with the Ministries of Economy and Finance to prevent the national beverage "pulque" from being brought into the city on Saturdays by railroad and truck service so that Sundays may indeed be bone dry. Until now this has been extremely difficult to put into effect. "Pulque," which is made from the fermented juice of the Maguey plant, is only intoxicating when taken in unusual quantities, but it must be admitted that it is a very ordinary occurrence to meet workers who take from four to six quarts a day.

Cheap Restaurant Planned

In many regions it has been proven by investigation that the excessive use of "pulque" is due to the fact that this beverage is far cheaper than food. One of the measures which will be discussed at this Congress is the advisability of establishing cheap restaurants in all workers' centers, as the wage standard in outlying regions and even in the Federal District is still so low and Mexican families are so numerous that malnutrition is an almost inevitable result. The alcohol problem is intimately allied with the general problem of raising the living standards of the worker and his family.

Invitations are being sent to representatives of labor unions, educational committees and other organizations to attend the Congress. It is estimated that some 5000 delegates will be there.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Men's Store—Street Floor

Memorial Honors Clark for Aid In 'Winning of West'

(Continued from Page 1)

work of John Angel, of New York. The other, by Albin Polasek of Chicago, represents Pierre Gibault, a Roman Catholic priest of this territory who gave Clark his personal fortune valued at $1500 to help equip the army and who urged the local French settlers to give their allegiance to the American side.

The location of the Vigo statue is appealing. The vigorous frontiersman is shown seated, in alert posture, with his back to the gently flowing Wabash River, highway of the pioneers. Viewing the statue from the steps of the memorial, one sees the figure quite apart from the city, with the still unspoiled river valley as a background.

The memorial is more than just a building. The architects, Bennett, Parsons, and Frost of Chicago, have designed the colonnaded structure as part of a memorial plaza that links it with the decorative Lincoln Memorial Bridge. This bridge, which marks the point on the Wabash that Abraham Lincoln's family was supposed to have crossed in their migration from Indiana to Illinois, was erected before the Clark Memorial by joint subscription of the states of Indiana and Illinois.

Murals Depict History

Much history is written in these structures. Inside the memorial is a series of murals, by Ezra Winter of New York, depicting scenes in the winning of the West. The designer of the building is Frederick C. Hyrons of New York. The structure is of Vermont granite.

Although this is regarded as a federal monument, funds were raised from state and local sources as well as from a national appropriation The city of Vincennes contributed $100,000, Knox County $150,000, the State of Indiana $400,000. Most of this was spent for property. The site covers 25 acres, with a 1000-foot frontage on the river, and a considerable amount of business and residential property had to be vacated. The Federal Government of course supplied the largest amount of the funds, with an appropriation of $1,750,000 for buildings, statues, murals and landscaping.

The reason for selecting Vincennes, in the southern part of Indiana, as the site of the Clark memorial, is given in the history of the Virginian's exploits in this territory. Clark, known to Daniel Boone and other frontiersmen for his diplomatic ability, was sent to the House of Burgesses of Virginia on two occasions, the latter time to plead for soldiers and money to protect the settlers in Kentucky.

"If a country is not worth protecting it is not worth claiming," said the spokesman of the West, and these words are now inscribed at the base of the statue.

He obtained some money and an army of 300 volunteers and started west under secret orders to attack Kaskaskia and other forts on the Mississippi and to take Vincennes on the Wabash. The latter was the stronghold of the British west of Detroit.

After a winter of drilling they set out for Kaskaskia down the Ohio River and then across the Illinois lowlands. Kaskaskia, Cahokia, St. Louis and other posts were captured without any resistance.

Takes Fort Sackville

Learning that only a small force of men held Fort Sackville, at Vincennes, Clark sent a few men, who took the place without bloodshed, but soon the British General Hamilton marched down from Detroit with a force of 500 and retook the fort. This was in the fall of 1778.

Early in 1779, equipped with money and food obtained from credit extended him by Col. Francis Vigo, Clark started out through ice-covered Illinois lowlands to surprise and capture Hamilton in Fort Sackville. He feared Hamilton would move west against him if he waited.

Although some of his force had deserted, due to lack of pay and fear of the British, his little army of approximately 150 struggled across Illinois, reaching the Wabash River on a February day in 1779.

After untold hardship and privation, the little army finally came into the vicinity of the little town on the Indiana side of the river. After being fed by the French, who were now very friendly to the Americans since they had learned that the French King was helping the colonists, the little army marched and countermarched around a hill south of the town in such a manner that Hamilton thought they had an army of 500.

That night they built many camp fires and kept the men walking around most of the night to give the appearance of a large army. The next morning before daylight Clark and his men attacked the fort. His men ran from tree to tree, firing at the fort. Making their number appear larger than it was. At 10 a. m. General Hamilton asked for a truce of three days. Clark refused and started firing, although his supplies were running low.

Later, on Feb. 24, General Hamilton said he would surrender unconditionally as per Clark's request. On Feb. 25, 1779, the British walked out of the fort. When the peace treaty was signed later, on the strength of his victory, control of the West passed into the hands of the United States.

Pioneer West Depicted in Murals in Clark Memorial

Paintings by Ezra Winter, Photographed by DeWitt Ward

Marietta—The Northwest as a New Territory | Kentucky—Entering the Great Valley | Cahokia—Peace or War With the Indians | St. Louis—The Way Opened to the Pacific

New Deal Campaign Charted by President

(Continued from Page 1)

tect the interests and welfare of "the common man" from the exploitation of those privileged few who would allegedly seek to appropriate to themselves the common heritage of the nation. Also as in the previous speeches, he justified his proposals by early American precedent.

Presidential advisers hint broadly that the technique of the trip—this effort to identify Roosevelt doctrines with pioneer Americanism—is likely to be the strategy of the entire campaign. They are satisfied it has proved itself on this trip a successful method.

Crowds Are Restrained

The change in public response to Mr. Roosevelt was strikingly apparent as he moved into the Central States. The yelling throngs of Texas were a memory. Down the streets of Vincennes there was a ripple of hand clapping and a few waving hats as the President's car passed slowly along. But scarcely a vocal sound. Some 35,000 persons filled the park before the speaker's platform. It was a noticeably restrained crowd. Few bursts of applause interrupted his remarks. They seemed objectively curious and interested—as though they were carefully withholding their votes until much nearer election day.

Referring to the states through which he has passed during the last week Mr. Roosevelt said that in most of that vast territory, "as here in the Middle West, nature gave her bounteous gifts to the new settlers, and for many long years these gifts were received without thought for the future. Here." he continued "was an instance where the knowledge of the day was insufficient to see the dangers that lay ahead."

Conservation Issue

Who of these early settlers, he asked repeatedly, gave heed to the results of "cutting the timber which denuded the greater part of the watershed"; "the tragic extermination of the wild life"; extravagance by which the soil "ran off to the ocean"; or who among them "visualized the day when the sun would be darkened as far East as the waters of the Atlantic by great clouds of topsoil borne by the wind from what had been grassy and apparently imperishable prairies."

After his pilgrimage to Lincoln's birthplace at Hodgenville, the President issued the following statement:

"I have visited the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born. I have come here individually, as one of many millions of Americans whose lives have been influenced for the good by Abraham Lincoln.

Promises Fulfilled

"I lived, temporarily, in the same house and the same rooms once occupied by him. The very window from which he gazed in the dark days is the same.

"But this cabin is ever more personal than the scenes of his official life; for here was born and lived the child. Here is the promise, later to be so splendidly fulfilled.

"I have taken from this cabin a renewed confidence that the spirit of America is not dead, that men and means will be found to explore and conquer the problems of a new time with no less humanity and no less fortitude than his.

Lincoln's Democracy

"Here we can renew our pledge of fidelity to the faith which Lincoln held in the common man—the faith so simply expressed when he said:

"'As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference is not democracy.'"

Preserving of Nation Called Major Aim By President at Dedication

VINCENNES, Ind., June 15 (AP)—Following is the substance of President Roosevelt's speech here yesterday dedicating the George Rogers Clark memorial:

Events of history take on their due proportions when viewed in the light of time. With every passing year the capture of Vincennes more than a century and a half ago when the 13 colonies were seeking their independence, assumes greater and more permanent significance.

In the year 1778 the picture of this western country was dark indeed. The English held all the region northwest of the Ohio and their Indian allies were burning cabins and driving fleeing families back across the mountains south of the river. Three regular forts were all that remained in Kentucky, and their fall seemed inevitable.

Clark Brought Unity

Then against the dark background, stood forth the tall young Virginian, George Rogers Clark. Out of despair and destruction he brought concerted action.

Clark had declared at Kaskaskia that all religions would be tolerated in America. Eight years later the ordinance of 1787, which established the territory northwest of the Ohio River, provided that "no person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or for religious sentiments in the said territory."

And the ordinance went on to declare that—religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education, shall forever be encouraged. It seems to me that 149 years later the people of the United States in every part thereof, could reiterate and continue to strive for the principle that religion, morality and knowledge are necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind.

Religion Is Still Free

Today religion is still free within our borders; it must ever remain so.

Today morality means the same thing as it meant in the days of George Rogers Clark, though we must need apply it to many, many situations which George Rogers Clark never dreamd of. In his day among the pioneers there were jumpers of land claims and those who sought to swindle their neighbors, though they were poor in this world's goods and lived in sparsely settled communities.

Today among our teeming millions there are still those who by dishonorable means seek to obtain the possessions of their unwary neighbors.

Today, as in 1787, we have knowledge, but it is a vastly wider knowledge.

Recalls His Travels

During the past week I have traveled through many states, and I have tried to visualize what that countryside looked like a short century and a half ago.

In most of this vast territory, as here in the Middle West, nature gave her bounteous gifts to the new settlers, and for many long years these gifts were received without thought for the future. Here was an instance where the knowledge of the day was yet insufficient to see the dangers that lay ahead.

Who, even among the second and third generation of the settlers of this virgin land, gave heed to the future results that attended the cutting of the timber which denuded the greater part of the watersheds?

Who, among them, gave thought to the tragic extermination of the wild life which formed the principal article of food of the pioneers?

Who, among them, had ever heard the term "sub-marginal land," or worried about what would happen when the original soil played out or ran off to the ocean?

Who among them were concerned if the market price for livestock for the moment justfied the over-grazing of pastures, or a temporary boom in the price of cotton or corn tempted them to forget that rotation of crops was a farming maxim as far back as the days of ancient Babylon?

Who among them regarded floods as preventable?

Who among them thought of the use of coal, or oil, or gas, or falling water as the means of turning their wheels and lighting their homes?

Who among them visualized the day when the sun would be darkened as far east as the waters of the Atlantic by great clouds of top soil borne by the wind from what has been grassy and apparently imperishable prairies?

Restoring Old Riches

Because man did not have our knowledge in those older days, we have wounded nature and nature has taken offense. It is the task of us, the living, to restore to nature many of the riches we have taken from her in order that she may smile once more upon those who come after us.

George Rogers Clark did battle against the tomahawk and the rifle. He saved for us the fair land that lay between the mountains and the Father of Waters. His task is not done. Though we fight with weapons unknown to him, it is still our duty to continue the saving of this fair land.

May the Americans who, a century and a half from now, celebrate at this spot the 300th anniversary of the heroism of Clark and his men, think kindly of us for the part we are taking today in preserving the nation.

Texas Wool Production About 65,000,000 Lbs.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KERRVILLE, Texas, June 15—Almost half of the spring wool clip of Texas has already been shorn, according to estimates of growers of this region. Total production for the season will be about 65,000,000 pounds, it is estimated. Of this quantity something more than 6,900,000 pounds have been purchased.

Of the total spring clip of about 6,500,000 pounds of mohair in Texas, more than 2,000,000 pounds is unsold. Prices recently paid were 55 cents a pound for grown mohair and 65 cents for kid mohair.

Expeditions Take Stations in Russia To Watch Eclipse

MOSCOW, June 15 (AP)—A learned front of natural scientists is proceeding in 36 expeditions across Soviet Russia, awaiting Friday's total eclipse of the sun.

Twenty-five Russian and 11 foreign expeditions, including two from the United States, were prepared to take full advantage of the two minutes of total eclipse, occurring late Thursday night by Eastern Standard Time. They planned observations which may go a long way toward solving several intricate problems.

The natural scientists are taking up stations at vantage points in the "path of totality," a 100-mile-wide belt stretching from the Black Sea across the North Caucasus, Central Siberia, the Lake Baikal region and by way of Khabarovsk to the Sea of Japan.

The moon's shadow will race across this path at a speed of 984 yards a second, covering the whole 4463 miles in two hours and 13 minutes.

The American expeditions are stationed on opposite sides of the Ural Mountains. One, representing Georgetown University and the National Geographic Society, is at Kustanai, east of the mountains, and the other, sponsored by Harvard College Observatory and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is at Ak-Bulak, 310 miles to the west.

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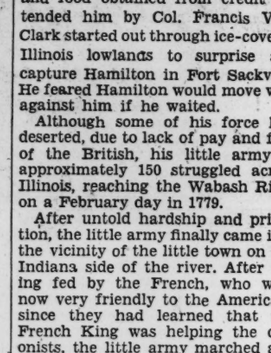

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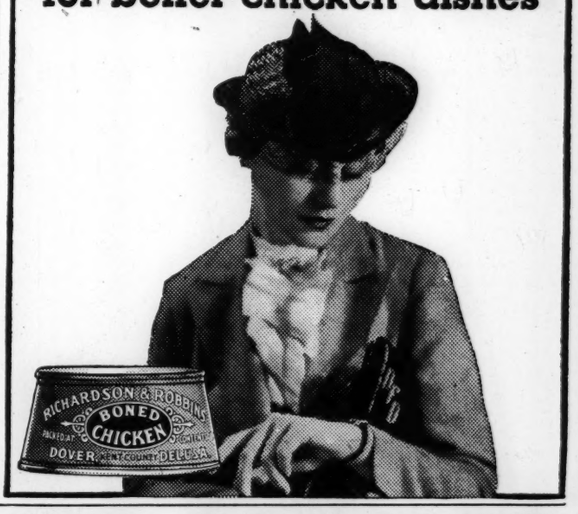

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Why Britain Goes Slow On Calling Off Sanctions

If You or I Were Mr. Anthony Eden
Second of Three Articles

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Having temporarily ousted Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, from his ministerial chair, you and I are today faced with the problem of deciding whether Great Britain is to be for or against the continuance of sanctions.

Well, sir, what is your view? And yours, madam?

No doubt, you and I feel, as Mr. Eden himself does, that sanctions ought to be continued. That, however, is not the whole question. Can they be continued? What is likely to happen here, there and everywhere if they are continued? What is Premier Mussolini of Italy going to do about it? Is anybody else likely to "butt in"? Germany, for instance. Or Japan? Will the other League states follow a British lead?

Finally, when we go across to No. 10 Downing Street this afternoon and take our seats at the Cabinet table, what are our ministerial colleagues going to say? Where does Parliament stand? And the Press? And Public Opinion?

A Memo

For a start let us call for a memorandum from our subordinates in the southern department. No doubt they have all the latest dispatches from our Ambassadors decoded, summarized, tabulated. Let's see what it all amounts to.

H'm. The Duce may leave the League. Well, we should worry! He ought to have been kicked out long ago. He . . .

Yes, but what will Paris say to his leaving? . . . Oh, so Paris would view an Italian withdrawal from Geneva with grave concern. Paris is afraid Mussolini and Hitler will shake hands across Austria. France could not face such an eventuality except in return for a definite British guarantee of the independence of Austria, and of France's allies in Central Europe, who would be cut off from France, if Germany and Italy were allies.

If one thing is certain, it is that our Cabinet colleagues wouldn't consider giving such a guarantee for one single moment—not necessarily because they do not want to, but because they feel neither Parliament nor the country would agree to it. So you and I just scratch our heads and say to ourselves: "Well, I suppose that explains why Italy wasn't kicked out. But if Mussolini goes of his own accord, I shan't exactly tear my hair. And it might save a certain amount of trouble about that guarantee. But evidently we mustn't do anything drastic to hasten the order of his going, or there will be trouble with France."

Evidently if sanctions go on long enough they must eventually make Italy bankrupt. Let's assume for the moment that you and I can ginger up the rather wobbly resolution of England—and other countries. What does Italy do if the squeeze of sanctions is kept on till she begins to crack? If only Italy would just sit still and do nothing while this process is going on, it would be all plain sailing. But will she? If not, what will she do? For example will her guns begin to go off in the Mediterranean?

Duce's Advantage

At this point, you and I begin to realize that the Duce has one great advantage in this dispute. Thanks to a free press and a free Parliament he knows pretty well where the British democracy stands. But you and I do not know—neither does Mr. Eden, it is guessed—just where Signor Mussolini stands. He knows we are going to do our utmost to avoid war. We can only guess about his intentions.

We do not know whether he is bluffing when he says he is even ready to fight England and the League, if necessary.

My guess when the Italo-Ethiopian dispute first began, was that at the last moment the Duce would have climbed down if the League powers had shown themselves unmoved by threats of war. My guess today is that the Duce has now gained so much through the sudden collapse of Ethiopian resistance that before giving in to Britain or the League he would feel obliged to fight. Otherwise he would be completely discredited in the eyes of the Italian people. We may perhaps assume that this is Mr. Eden's view, too.

Careful!

You, I and Mr. Eden, anyway, are bound to weigh our actions carefully so as to avoid war.

But Mussolini need not be so careful. He can hint at that rapprochement with Germany to carve up Europe between them with the strong hand. The Duce can remind us that the Reichsführer has already taken advantage of the existing confusion to march his troops into the Rhineland after saying he would do nothing of the sort.

No doubt the British Ambassador in Berlin could throw some light on Hitler's intentions—not necessarily conclusive light since not even the German Ambassador in London knew of the Rhineland reoccupation till it actually happened.

Apart from what Sir Eric Phipps says, however (and you and I must keep that under our hats because of the Official Secrets Act), there are the views of the British Ministers at Prague, Vienna and elsewhere to be considered. Do they agree with the French that there is a definite possibility that Germany will invade Austria? And what do they think of the theory that Germany will say that her cousins, the Sudeten Deutsch, are being ill-treated in Czechoslovakia and that she will march to their assistance?

Will Collective Security Stand?

There is at least some evidence which favors the answer yes to one or other of these two contingencies. You and I therefore have to make up our minds whether the still unproved ideal of collective security can stand up against a combination of these and similar bogeys or whether we ought to compromise with aggression—as our predecessor Sir Samuel Hoare wanted to do in the famous Hoare-Laval plan.

Probably you and I would reach the same conclusion on this point as Mr. Eden and say no! But we haven't finished yet. We decide, let us say, that the ideal of the rule of law based on collective responsibility is more precious than human life; or, on a lower plane, that if we don't stand up to Mussolini now we shall sooner or later all be killed anyway. What then?

If Italy Shoots

Suppose, in short, that despite our best efforts, Italian guns begin to shoot and her planes begin to fly? Obviously, the British would have to bear the brunt. What fettle is the British Navy in? And the Royal Air force? How are we going to revictual our ships and men in the Eastern Mediterranean with an Italian jack-boot poised just opposite our ancient sea-base of Malta? Moreover, if we get involved with Italy in the Mediterranean, what is Japan going to do in the Far East? What about Hongkong, Singapore? What about Australia? What, even, about the Netherlands Indies?

Well, I don't know about you, but I, personally, feel just about ready to call it a day and make way once more for Mr. Eden. Before going, however, I am just going to copy out a little bit from a speech by Gen. Jan Smuts of South Africa and leave it where Mr. Eden can see it. Here it is:

"In the awful perplexities and dangers which face the world today, I am for doing the straight thing."

Beyond doubt, that is what Mr. Eden himself wants to do. If what he actually does seems to you or me to lapse from this ideal, well, just remember our few moments in the ministerial chair, multiply our own perplexities by ten and you will have some idea of the situation Mr. Eden at present finds himself in.

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Nations Rallied to Aid Refugees

Agency of League May Be Closed Unless Retained by Public Demand

Hansson Asks Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The refugee problem, because it is international, cannot be solved by private effort, but is a task incumbent on the League of Nations as representing the whole of humanity, it was asserted by Judge Michael Hansson, president of the Nansen International Office, speaking here recently. He urged the cause of outcasts of many nations, referring to the possibility that this department of the League of Nations may be closed, if it is not saved by public demand.

Describing the early work which the office undertook, first for Russian and later for Armenian, Greek, and Turkish refugees, Judge Hansson pointed out that it was impossible to establish whether the figure was accurate, but it had been estimated that at least 1,000,000 Russian and Armenian refugees had received help.

Refugees From the Saar

Referring to the assistance given by the League of Nations in response to the British Government's appeal for the Assyrian refugees from Iraq, Judge Hansson declared that the League had departed in that case from its persistent refusal to give any direct aid to refugees.

The refugees from the Saar, he said, had at least as good a claim as the Assyrians, seeing that they too had been under the League's protection, and their sole crime was that of supposing that they had the right to vote for the maintenance of the status quo. Their position in the Saar had become impossible, Judge Hansson declared.

Pledges Given Armenians

If the League had obligations toward the Assyrians, how much greater were its obligations toward the Armenians, he asked. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald all had promised that Britain would create an Armenian national home. Those pledges had not been observed, Judge Hansson said.

The Nansen Office had recently built 4500 houses for 35,000 Armenian families in Syria, Judge Hansson went on, but some hundreds of families there remained unhoused and literally living in mud. Neither was their position good in Greece, Bulgaria or Russia. The total number in the world was about 750,000, and about a quarter of them were in France.

Denied Right to Work

Even with the Nansen pass, authorities were increasingly tending to make the condition that the refugees should not enter the labor market.

In some countries refugees were denied the right to travel, even within the country, and if they went away they were refused entry on their return. They were deported for the slightest offenses, sometimes for having less than five francs in their possession.

The Refugees Convention, which only few countries had ratified, sought to give refugees the minimum rights of citizenship — the rights of residence and work and the right to unemployment and sickness insurance.

Leadership by Britain In Interest of Refugees Pleaded by Rubinstein

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Members of Parliament here are considering a plea for a strong British lead to ease the position of Europe's million refugees, made at a meeting in the House of Commons by Maître Jakov Rubinstein, member of the governing body of the Nansen International Office for Refugees and technical adviser to the League of Nations Intergovernmental Advisory Committee.

Maître Rubinstein urged that Britain should affix its signature to the Convention on the International Status of Refugees, signed by several nations at Geneva in 1933, which improves the system of Nansen passports for refugees, limits "abuses of expulsion," assures refugees of free access to courts and tempers the harsh terms of labor restrictions.

Would Help Prestige

"Without having signed it or formally agreed to it," Maître Rubinstein declared, "your country is voluntarily observing all the terms of the Convention. I now ask you to insist that your Government affixes its signature. In so doing it will not be committed to anything beyond its present practice.

"But," he added, "the adherence of the United Kingdom will enormously enhance the prestige of the Convention, and bring in its wake many other European countries.

"There are," Maître Rubinstein told the members of Parliament, "more than 1,000,000 refugees in the world today, Russians, Armenians, Sarrois and others, who no longer enjoy the protection of their countries of origin. So long as present conditions prevail, apart from isolated cases they can neither be repatriated, nor naturalized nor settled overseas.

The Right of Asylum

"The presence of this million refugees has created many problems, problems which cannot be solved simply by benevolence. The only satisfactory solution lies in the rational organization of the right of asylum.

"For this," he continued, "four conditions are necessary: the right to travel from one country to another; the right to remain in the country of their adoption; equitable status; international protection."

Maître Rubinstein, who came to Britain to speak upon the subject of refugees under the auspices of the Save the Children Fund, a fund aimed at assisting the children of refugees, also spoke at a luncheon, where he declared the question of refugees to be one quite outside the realm of politics.

Subsequently he explained this point of view in an interview.

Dragged Into Politics

"The refugee question," Maître Rubinstein told the Monitor, "is being dragged into party and national politics. We don't want it to be political. It is a question of humanity; solely and simply it is a question of humanity. These people are wandering homeless from border to border, they cannot settle down, their children have little security. They must be allowed to live. They cannot be denied the help of humanity because of their political views."

The Monitor's representative asked Maître Rubinstein whether the argument put forward by some that an influx of refugees would merely make national employment difficulties greater was in his opinion false. "It is quite, quite false," Maître Rubinstein replied.

Restrictions on Orchestras

"It is a false economic argument that they flood the labor market; more often than not they have found employment. Yet they are still not allowed to work. We have instances of a Russian orchestra, for instance, who do work that is appreciated and who, naturally, must have bands wholly composed of Russians. Under the laws of some countries they are only allowed to have 10 per cent, or 30 per cent Russians; the rest must be nationals. So, the orchestras are disbanded entirely."

To another question, whether it might not be true to say that while a certain proportion of refugees might be able to find employment or do work that nationals could not do, an open-door policy might result in a flood of labor onto the market which could not find work and thus would only be dead weight, Maître Rubinstein also replied with an emphatic, "No!"

International Action Vital

"These refugees," he declared, "would not be a great number and would be spread over a number of countries. We are asking for international action. We must have international action. With easier access all round no country would suffer from refugees. They would gain, in the end."

The Save the Children Fund, which sponsored Maître Rubinstein's speeches, has given great help to refugees and their children in past years. It is an international organization and has in some cases been deputed to do relief work by the League of Nations.

Help has been given by the fund to refugees from Germany and Armenia, Russian and Assyrian refugees. Steps are also being taken to aid the refugees caused by the war in Ethiopia and to promote child welfare in that country.

Boycott of German Goods Opposed by South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—An inquiry into alleged boycotting of places of business offering German goods for sale is being undertaken here by the Government.

This boycott was revealed when Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Justice, said his attention has been drawn to an organization established for the purpose of pursuing this boycott. The Government, he said, viewed the movement with grave disapproval and was going into the whole question with a view to ascertaining what effective steps could be taken to counteract it.

This is one of the problems caused by Jewish immigration here from Germany. The attention of the Government has been drawn to the recent increase in this Jewish immigration to South Africa.

Conference to Act On Germans' Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

A INTERGOVERNMENTAL conference to establish the legal status of refugees from Germany, Jewish and non-Jewish, will open here on July 2.

The Secretary General of the League of Nations has drawn the attention of Governments to the recent decisions of the Council regarding the refugees who are now placed under the High Commissionership of Gen. Sir Neill Malcolm.

A provisional program has been drawn up for the July meeting. The first object is to make tentative arrangements by which the Governments will immediately recognize a legal status to the refugees. Then it is hoped to draw up a permanent Convention on the same subject.

The preliminary arrangements as contemplated will (1) define the categories of refugees (2) fix the necessary administrative measures (3) and determine the conditions in which certificates of identity will be accorded to the men and women without national passports.

Other subjects to be considered are the validity of acts delivered by religious authorities, and of acquired rights such as may be conferred by marriage. Can a homeless person have recourse to the ordinary processes of justice? These are among the questions which require an answer, and it will be the business of the Conference to try to work out a speedy and satisfactory solution.

London Conference Finds Only Collective Effort Can Obtain Results

Appeal for Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Only determined collective action through the League of Nations can solve the problems confronting the 1,500,000 persons who are without the protection of any government of their own.

This was the conclusion reached at a three-day conference on refugees convened here by the League of Nations Union.

Some 800,000 Russians, 170,000 Armenians, 80,000 Germans, 5000 Saarlanders and between 15,000 and 40,000 Assyrians are dependent on the League of Nations or some other international organization for the defense of their rights and welfare.

Constructive Policy Sought

John Eppstein, rapporteur of refugees of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, proposed to rescue the refugees from what he described as "those minor monarchs of the rubber stamp, the petty officials of the police station, the municipality, the Government office and the Customs" by persuading statesmen such as Mr. Anthony Eden and M. Leon Blum to initiate a constructive policy at the Assembly of the League.

"The object of this policy," he said, "must be to secure for these exiles naturalization and the right to live and work either in their countries of refuge, or in overseas countries to which, with the help of an international authority, they can be transferred. In the meantime they must be given legal protection."

Trade Crisis Intervened

Since 1921 the Nansen International Office for Refugees has been the center for this work. Under the leadership of the late Dr. Nansen, its first High Commissioner, it surmounted what seemed insuperable obstacles in the way of providing refugees with identity papers, arranging for their travel, and persuading governments to undertake their repatriation, naturalization or settlement.

By 1928 the solution of the problem seemed within sight. But the economic crisis intervened to reverse much that had been accomplished. In many countries refugees were the first to be thrown out of positions and often they were placed under decrees of expulsion. Then came the tremendous flight from Germany and the massacre of Assyrians in Iraq, both in 1933, while only last year saw a fresh exodus of refugees as a result of the Saar plebiscite.

Unified Program Needed

Today, when the refugee problem confronts the world in more acute form than ever, the authority of the Nansen office is impaired by the fact that its work is due to come to an end in 1938 unless the pressure of governments in the League is sufficient to give it a new lease of life.

Pleas to individuals to help rouse public opinion to this need were made at the conference by Dame Rachel Crowdy, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood and Judge Michael Hansson, the new president of the Nansen office. The office receives a grant from the League of only 28,000 Swiss francs, barely enough to cover the cost of its administrative offices. For relief work it has had to rely upon the generosity of international charitable organizations.

There is a great need, according to Lord Cecil and other workers in the field, for the Nansen office to continue and for the establishment of a unified administration of the work for all refugees under the direct authority of the League.

Reclamation Schemes

Among the special projects discussed was the scheme for resettlement of Assyrian refugees. The Ghab, a district lying along the Orentes River, partly in Syria and partly in Latakia, which are both under French authority, has been chosen as a possible home. To render the land suitable for habitation certain reclamation schemes must be carried through.

Toward this end the Iraqi Government has promised £250,000, Great Britain is contributing the same amount, while the League has made a grant of £86,000 and France has offered £86,000 on behalf of the mandated territories, which will also benefit from the work done. On the basis of cost estimates, there remains to be found at least £180,000. The present conference urgently appealed for contributions to this fund.

Removal to Palestine

Sir Herbert Samuel said that the problem of the German Jews had passed beyond the bounds of mere charitable relief. It involves a whole younger generation of Jews who feel it is hopeless to stay in Germany. Since the Nuremberg laws of last September, young Jews have concluded that their one chance for education and future employment lies in getting out of Germany.

A plan has been formulated to remove 100,000 within the next four years. Half of them will be able to go to Palestine. To ensure the settlement of this number an appeal has been made for £3,000,000, two thirds of which Americans have undertaken to raise.

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British Empire Parley Planned After Coronation

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin announced today an imperial conference will be held in London next May, immediately following the coronation of King Elward, appointed for May 12.

A great gathering of political leaders from Canada, the other dominions and all parts of the empire is expected in London for the occasion.

Mr. Baldwin made his announcement in the House of Commons where Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, had just indicated that the Government was not ready to state its position concerning sanctions against Italy.

Mr. Elen told the members he would let them know the latest ruling on the matter in a foreign affairs debate at a date yet to be fixed.

Mr. Hugh Dalton, Laborite, asked whether his statement would be along the lines of that made by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who recently advocated the discontinuance of the League of Nations' punishment of Italy.

Mr. Eden replied: "Exercise your customory patience."

The battle for and against abandoning sanctions was continued in parliamentary circles and the press.

Lord Rothermere's Evening News which, with its morning ally, the Daily Mail, is urging the scuttling of sanctions, demanded editorially that Mr. Eden be ousted from office.

Calling Mr. Eden "an arch blunderer," the News declared sanctions put "a fervent young man" in the foreign office and their abandonment "should put him out again."

Gilbert K. Chesterton

Gilbert Keith Chesterton, who passed on at his home at Beaconsfield, Eng., June 14, achieved world fame as an author and critic.

His final work, an autobiography describing the literary achievements of the "Prince of Paradoxes," a name by which Mr. Chesterton was often called, was completed in April.

Mr. Chesterton first decided upon a career in art and he attended classes in the Slade School, London. After acting as art critic for The Bookman he determined to make literature his calling and his output includes a wide range in fiction, poetry and discussions of ethics and religion. He was a regular contributor of signed articles to the liberal journals, The Speaker and The Daily News.

Among his longer works are: "All Things Considered," "The Ballad of the White Horse," and "The Napoleon of Notting Hill." He was also famous for his detective stories.

Colgate Honors Jepson

ITHACA, N. Y., June 15 (AP)—An honorary degree of Doctor of Music was conferred today on Henry B. Jepson, Professor of Applied Music at Yale, by Colgate University.

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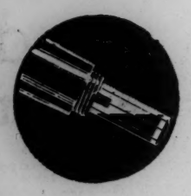
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Status of Women Benefits Little In Republican Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 15—While reform legislation sponsored by national women's organizations fared unprecedentedly well at Republican hands this year, the status of women in the party was bettered but little, a review of the proceedings of the quadrennial convention here last week reveals.

A final evidence of this lay in the fact that the convention business was concluded with the "gentleman's agreement" unacted upon that women should share equally with men in the four vice-chairmanships now available on the Republican National Committee.

At the meeting on organization following adjournment of the convention proper, John D. M. Hamilton, Landon campaign manager, was elected Republican national chairman, but the selection of vice-chairmen was held over for no fully-explained reason.

Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, of Kentucky, remains the only woman incumbent in this category. A field of contestants has lined up for the projected additional place, leading with Mrs. Paul FitzSimmons, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Worthington Scranton, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. G. R. Bauer, of Illinois, and Mrs. George Wyeth, of New York.

Pending such action as is taken on this question, six women figure on the National Committee executive body which, with Mr. Hamilton, will call on the party's presidential nominee at Topeka. They are Mrs. Bauer, Mrs. FitzSimmons, Mrs. Scranton, Mrs. Margaret A. Green of Massachusetts; Mrs. Horace A. Sayre of Oklahoma and Mrs. John Hillman of Colorado.

Other than this the official recognition accorded the large woman's bloc remained confined to the 12 places opened to them on the four major convention committees this year, only one of which was on the Resolutions Committee which drafts the party platform. Ironically enough, it was held, the woman member was a delegate from the District of Columbia, where there is no voting status in general elections.

The 1936 state caucuses at Cleveland brought 14 shifts in the national committee woman list, the new members being Mrs. Pearl Waters, Alabama; Mrs. Curry W. Watson, Nebraska; Miss Julia Grimmet, Louisiana; Mrs. Marion E. Martin, Maine; Mrs. William D. Lawson, Maryland; Mrs. Margaret Green, Mississippi; Mrs. Chris Carlson, Minnesota; Mrs. Clark E. Baker, New Mexico; Mrs. John R. Jones, North Carolina; Miss Consuela Northrop, Vermont; Mrs. Esther Tolmon, New Hampshire; Miss Aline Stewart, Nevada; Mrs. John Wyeth, Missouri; Mrs. Ralph Harris, Kansas; Mrs. Ricarde Ramos, Puerto Rico, and Mrs. Muriel C. Shingle, Hawaii.

Landon Is to Fire First Gun in East

(Continued from Page 1)

view of political observers here, is on delicate ground. He is the most vulnerable possible spokesman for the New Deal, he has been making far too many statements and speeches lately, and in the view of many, has only to continue in the same vein to ensure the election of Governor Landon.

A large and definite wedge of impatience with Mr. Farley is to be discovered, even in Democratic circles here. Meantime, Mr. Hamilton brings freshness, youth, and good-looks to the jousts. If there is to be a running Hamilton-Farley battle of press statements, people here think Mr. Hamilton will have the public sympathy to start.

But Mr. Farley has astute publicity pens preparing his statements, so the honors may not be uneven.

Landon Is Prepared To Throw His Weight Into Coming Campaign

TOPEKA, Kan., June 15 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon turned his thoughts today to an eastward attack in a forthright campaign for the Presidency.

The plan of battle remained in an embryo stage, pending councils today and tomorrow, but the Republican nominee was reported attracted to the idea of speaking in several large eastern cities, to precede a probable western tour.

A quiet Sabbath, his first day of relaxation since he won the nomination, left Governor Landon refreshed for the task he set himself—wading into a fighting campaign with a willingness to go anywhere it might take him.

Authoritative sources indicated the first speeches would be made by Mr. Hamilton, then Colonel Knox, with Governor Landon swinging in for the final salvos about Aug. 15, after giving largely of his time to a special session of the Kansas Legislature in July.

If the eastern tour materializes, it was said, Governor Landon would not limit it to the Pennsylvania and Ohio districts he knew as a boy, but would include such centers as New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

The Governor and Mrs. Landon enjoyed a typical Sunday, at church and at home. His new role was reflected, however, in a large number of handshakers and well-wishers, and in the pastor's specific mention of "the great honor shared by all of us in the selection of the Governor of Kansas to become the Republican candidate for President of the United States."

New York Delegation Seeks Party Cohesion For Landon Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—With the Empire State the projected eastern takeoff point of the national Republican campaign, the New York bloc of 90 delegates is back home from the Cleveland convention today eager to begin the battle to put the State's 45 electoral votes in the Landon-Knox column in November.

They see the East and West met in the 1936 national platform and ticket they helped ratify in the city by Lake Erie, and the consensus, as they settled to their home campaign problem, was that the new chart of action represents an amalgamation that is safe and trustworthy with any "Old Guard" rigidities well blanketed by the constructive liberalism of the Landon "interpretations" of the money, civil service and constitutional amendment issues.

The New York contingent returns to a state situation that is not all it should be for the prospect of united action. Harmony was not restored by the ousting of the progressive Republican element two years ago, and the present state chairman, Melvin C. Eaton, wealthy up-State industrialist drafted for the place, is so little at home in it that he has become superseded by a group of country chairmen who have constituted a leader hierarchy.

This, it was admitted, means that the Republican Party in the Empire State finds itself without cohesion, to take advantage of a scrambled Democratic situation which seems to open for the first time in many years an even chance for the Governorship.

Two Leading Contenders

At the moment, the foremost contenders are Senator George R. Fearon and Mayor Roland B. Marvin, both of Syracuse. The former, a lawyer, is somewhat shadowed with the brush of the powerful New York utilities lobby, and the latter is without wide appeal.

The Republicans, who lost their grip on both branches of the Legislature in the 1932 Democratic vote plethora, will have to regain their traditional up-State predominance and come down to the Bronx County line with a plurality of half a million votes this fall to carry the State. The reason for this is that the New York City Democratic enrollment is 1,255,701 more than the Republican registration there.

While the Republicans were able to fight their way back to Assembly control last year with a 401,271 up-State vote, campaigning strictly on the New Deal issue, the Democratic plurality in New York City was 338,153, and since then the Democrats have tightened their up-state organization with the design of holding the Republican advantage in this rock-ribbed G. O. P. area this year to 300,000. They are seen as having prospects of sweeping the State, even if the latter figure reaches 400,000 votes.

Farley Is Scared By GOP Outlook, Hamilton Charges

CHICAGO, June 15 (AP)—The statement issued yesterday by John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in answer to a statement made Saturday night by James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, follows:

"Mr. Farley is, of course, both frightened and disappointed. He is clearly dissatisfied both with the Republican candidate for the Presidency and with the Republican platform. That was one of the purposes of the Cleveland convention. He has been trying for months to prevent the nomination of Governor Landon. He seems irritated that the party did not accept his impartial advice, and he expresses his irritation in his usual intemperate language.

"I am not particularly anxious to indulge in a battle of statements with Mr. Farley, but if he desires to continue during the coming weeks to misrepresent everything which is too honest for him to understand, I am perfectly willing to take issue with him.

Confused by Various Offices

"I shall, however, always feel some confusion during this campaign in answering Mr. Farley. If I knew whether he was making his statement as the Postmaster General or the chairman of the Democratic National Committee or the chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee I could probably answer him more effectively.

"The Republican platform contains certain hard truths about the record of the New Deal which Mr. Farley does not seem to want to answer. By his silence I assume he admits that the entire indictment is true. As a matter of fact, he admits this by more than silence when he agrees that there are crucial domestic problems pressing for solution. There is a crucial domestic problem and that is in getting rid of the present 'grab-bag' gang in Washington.

"Mr. Farley says 'the great game of deception will soon be under way,' the citizens of this country including many of those who once belonged to the apparently debunked Democratic Party had thought that the game of deception had been going on at a high rate of speed for the last three and one-half years.

Farley Hazy on Money

"I am not surprised that Mr. Farley should have seen fit to refer to Governor Landon's interpretation of the monetary plank as a hazy one, for I know that anything having to do with a sound monetary system is hazy to Mr. Farley, and it is quite comprehensible that he should have not understood either Governor Landon's interpretation or the platform which provided for 'a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards.'

"Mr. Farley, like his chief, has conveniently forgotten that these words were included in the Democratic platform of 1932. But the reaction of the country showed that in one brief telegram, which took two minutes to read, Governor Landon made his stand on money clearer than Mr. Roosevelt has ever been able to do through three years of administration as Chief Executive.

United Only by Patronage

"We can all have a great deal of sympathy for Mr. Farley. His political creed does not include the possibility of a party united by anything except patronage. His experience with platforms and pledges is limited. Governor Landon's telegram to the convention was in direct contrast to Mr. Roosevelt's action on the 1932 Democratic platform. Mr. Roosevelt was so eager for the nomination at any price that he flew to Chicago to accept the platform 100 per cent and so far as the country knows never glanced at it again. Governor Landon's action was different. Every action bears my statement out.

"There is another line in the Republican platform which Mr. Farley and his friends probably will not understand. I refer to that which mentions 'private honor and public faith.'"

Mr. Hamilton said he would establish an office in Chicago and planned to be here "about 60 per cent of the time."

Organization plans for the campaign have been virtually completed, he said, but he declined to name the heads of the various divisions.

"I do know that all executives will be appointed and functioning by July 1," he said.

Mr. Hamilton, after a telephone conversation with Col. Frank Knox, said the vice-presidential nominee had assured him he would be present in Topeka for a conference Tuesday with Governor Landon and "would remain as long as the Governor wanted him to."

Accompanying Mr. Hamilton on his flight here from Cleveland were James Jappe of Cleveland and Carleton MacVeagh of Armonk, N. Y., two of his aides; Miss Eileen O'Daniel and Miss Katherine Hall, stenographers; J. K. Bradley of Westport, Conn., chairman of the National Young People's Federation of the Republican Party, and A. L. Schultz, a Topeka newspaperman.

Mr. Hamilton said he expected to spend most of the ensuing week in Topeka, but would deliver an address June 22 in New York before the party's national finance committee.

Kentucky Adds to Trees

Approximately 7,000,000 trees have been set in Kentucky by the Federal Soil Conservation Service.

A Banner of His Own

Wide World

Vice-President Garner and His Flag

Vice-President Gets a Flag To Display on His Travels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15 — If President Roosevelt approves of the flag presented to Vice-President Garner by Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson, the President, Vice-President and all cabinet members except the Secretary of Agriculture, will have their own distinctive banners for display on public occasions.

The new Vice-President's flag is similar to that of the President, authorized in 1916, except that the colors are reversed. Instead of a blue field charged with the presidential arms in which the eagle's feathers are embroidered in white, the new banner has a white field with the central design in blue. Mr. Garner recently made a trip through the Orient, where he keenly felt the need of a banner for display at official receptions given in his honor.

Other Flags Presented

Twice before, however, a vice-president has been given flags, but they were not made official. Vice-President Marshall thought he was receiving an "official" flag in 1915 when he visited the Japanese fleet, and again in 1919 while he was using the presidential yacht Mayflower.

According to the National Geographic Society, the President has had four different flags, including the present one. The first was presented by Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, in 1865. The next year Secretary Welles authorized his own flag, which, except from 1870 to 1876, has been used by succeeding secretaries of the navy. It is not known who designed this flag, with its white "fouled" anchor in the center and its white stars in each of the four corners of a blue field.

Secretary of War's Flag

The Secretary of War's flag was authorized in 1897 by order of the Adjutant General's office. It is scarlet with a white star in each corner and the coat of arms of the United States in the center.

When a separate portfolio was made for the Secretary of Labor in 1913, the Secretary of Commerce retained the old flag of the combined departments changing only the shield. The present Commerce flag is blue with a white star in each corner and a ship and lighthouse surmounting a white shield. The Labor Department flag carrying the department seal in the center and a blue star in each of the corners of a white field, was designed by former Secretary William B. Wilson.

Still Another Banner

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society, designed the first Interior flag in 1917. This one is light blue in contrast with the navy's blue and carries the buffalo seal of the department.

Postmaster General Will Hays proposed the present flag of the Post Office Department in 1921, the design being suggested by Miss Alice B. Sanger, an employee. This flag has a blue field with a white star in each corner and the Post Office seal, "post horse in speed, with mail bags and rider," at the center.

The present flag of the Secretary of State was approved in 1933 by executive order. It is now blue with a coat of arms of the United States in the center and a white star in each corner.

Variation in Banner

The flag of the Secretary of the Treasury was in use for the first time, so far as anyone knows, in 1917. A fire in 1920 destroyed the records of its first usage and also the name of the designer. It is blue, with a circle of thirteen white stars surrounding two fouled anchors.

The Attorney General's flag was designed upon suggestions made by Attorney General William D. Mitchell and a group of friends. It is blue with a white star in each corner. The center bears the arms shown on the Department of Justice seal.

Airport for Buenos Aires

Plans for a municipal airport at Buenos Aires to cost about $2,700,000 have been presented to the Argentine Minister of Public Works.

Weakest Ticket In Years, Farley Says of Landon

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Terming Gov. Alfred M. Landon "a synthetic candidate" for President, James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, issued a statement Saturday night calling the Republican selections "the weakest ticket ever nominated in the history of the party."

"The Republicans," his statement said, "should adopt 'Lose with Landon' as their campaign slogan.

"His (Landon's) nomination is a confession of guilt on the part of a bankrupt Republican Party. In effect, the American people are asked to perform the dangerous experiment of turning over the reins of government to a man whose record has been concealed, whose views are a mystery, and whose career in public life is without a single achievement to indicate that he is equipped for the exacting duties of the White House.

"No one knows what he stands for, what he wants, or what he proposes to do."

Mr. Farley, declaring he wondered how the Republican leaders "kept from laughing out loud," said that "first they denounce President Roosevelt . . . then they nominate a man who advocated policies far more drastic than the Chief Executive ever thought of attempting."

Charging the Republican Party with "dodging the issue," Mr. Farley said:

"Every single Republican who had a part in shaping party policies for the past generation was passed over in favor of a man who 18 months ago was unheard of by 95 per cent of the American people."

His statement referred specifically to Messrs. Hoover, Vendenberg, Knox and Wadsworth as those "passed over."

The Republicans' plan, Mr. Farley said, was "to offer one part of the country an imitation New Deal and at the same time offer other elements in the party a return to old-fashioned reactionary Republican principles."

"If they really believed the New Deal was destroying the country," he said, "why did they turn their backs on the reactionary principles espoused in the 1932 Republican platform?"

Mr. Farley's statement was his second assault of the day on the Republicans.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. If the months of the year ever decide to hold a popularity contest, June will win by at least 30 days. A month brisk with the business of living, loving, and loafing.
2. German, Germy, Germ, Gem, Gean, Gray, Gay, Era, Ern, Em, En, Ean, Ran, Ray, Ma, Man, Many, May, A, An, Any, Ay.
3. Fire, File, Fill, Fell, Bell.
4. 420 days.
5. Fur below S (furbelows).

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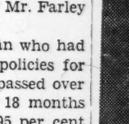

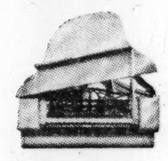

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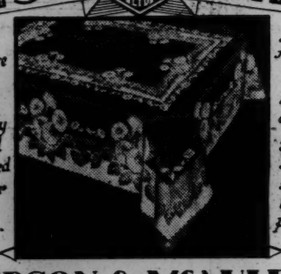
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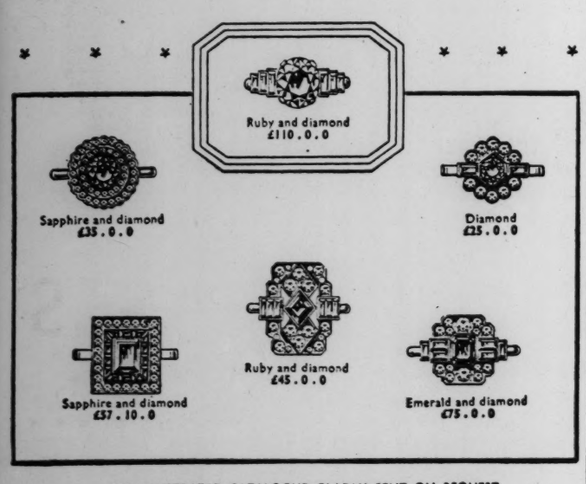

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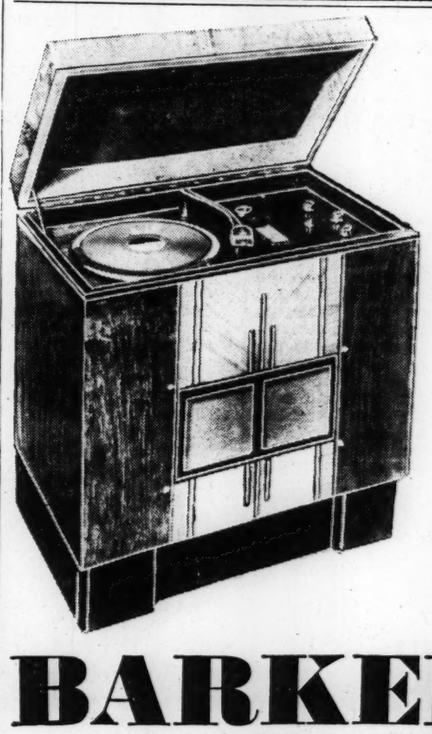

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Holiday Island

By **Margaret Gibbs**

Chapter One

"OH, DEAR!" sighed Billy, the Clown, "how horrid it is up here! There is nothing to do, and nothing to see, and it's dull, dull, DULL!"

"Hear! Hear!" cried Geraldine, the best doll.

They were seated side by side on the second shelf of the cupboard in the attic. Behind them Thomas, the Tin Soldier, stood stiffly against the wall.

"Are you tired of it, too, Geraldine?" asked Billy.

"Terribly," replied Geraldine. "We've been in this cupboard for weeks and weeks, and I haven't worn my best hat once. I can't understand why we are here at all."

"I know," put in Thomas. "The children brought us up here—Peter and Kitty and Brian and Joy. They came one day and packed us away—"

"Oh, Thomas!" interrupted Billy, impatiently, "we know all that. That is not *why* we are here—that's how."

Thomas looked a little sulky. He was not very bright, but he meant well, and he didn't like it when the others said "Oh, Thomas!"

"I don't see that it matters why we're here," said Geraldine, yawning. "The trouble is that everything is so dreadfully dull."

Emily Knows

"But it does matter," argued Billy. "If only we knew why we are stuck up in this silly cupboard instead of being down in the nursery, we might discover if there was any chance of getting out again. Emily, do you know?"

"Of course I do," answered Emily, calmly.

Emily was the Oldest Inhabitant of the nursery. She had been the very first toy of the very first baby in the family and had belonged to each of the children in turn. In some ways she knew more about children than even mothers and nurses do. She had had all manner of adventures, but since she was made entirely of rags nothing really mattered. Whatever happened, Emily just went on smiling her rather squashed smile, and never got excited.

She had been lying face downward on the shelf, just as the children had left her, but at Billy's question she rolled gently over on her back and answered slowly, "Of course I knew why we are here. Don't you remember the day they repapered the nursery, and decided to call it 'The Den'?"

"That was when Brian and Joy were sixteen," put in Geraldine.

"Yes," agreed Emily. "And because they thought they were nearly grown-up they cleared most of the toys away; but they couldn't bear to part with us because we were their favorites. So they decided to put us up here in the attic, to be kept for always, because they love us so much."

There was a little silence. Then Geraldine spoke.

"Well," she said, "that's a funny way to love anyone, I must say. To pack them away in a cupboard, and just leave them there."

"There are lots of funny ways of loving people," answered Emily, dreamily. "Why, I've even been chewed!"

"Do you suppose we are going to be left here forever and ever?" burst out Billy.

"I suppose so," replied Emily, calmly. "Of course the children said they would often come up and have a look at us."

"But they haven't," said a deep little voice from the back of the cupboard. "They may have said that, but they have never come."

"Why, that sounds like Albert!" exclaimed Billy. "Albert, is that you?"

"Of course it's me," replied the same deep little voice, and Albert, the Duck, stepped out of the corner and joined them. "You need not think you are the only favorites," said he. "They saved me, too, so there!"

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Geraldine, impatiently, "I don't want to be a favorite if it means being cooped up in this cupboard for always. If the children love us so much, why don't they come and play with us?"

"They don't play with toys at all, now," explained Emily. "They're too big."

The Toys Make a Decision

"Well, then," said Billy, "if they are so busy being grown up that they have no use for us, why shouldn't we have a good time by ourselves?"

"How?" demanded Albert, solemnly.

"Yes, how?" insisted Geraldine. "We can't do much here."

"But we need not stay here," said Billy, excitedly. "Listen! Up at the top of the cupboard are some more toys, and among them is an airplane. Why shouldn't we all go off in that, and have a cruise, or a tour, or something?"

Geraldine clapped her hands.

"Billy!" she cried, "that's splendid! Oh, do let's. Do come, everybody!"

The toys were delighted at the idea. They all began talking at once, planning what to do, and where to go, and even Emily said, smiling squashily, that she thought a change would do her good.

"Then come on," cried Billy. "I'll get the airplane out at once."

"Wait a bit," said Emily, "we haven't decided what to take with us yet. There are a lot of useful things on the top shelf. We had better climb up and have a look at them. We shan't find a furnished doll's house waiting for us wherever we go."

Packing Up

There was a good deal of argument about what they should take. Geraldine, of course, wanted to pack her best hat and sunshade,

There Was a Good Deal of Argument About What They Should Take

which Billy said was stupid, but Geraldine explained that you never know who you may meet when you go traveling, and, anyhow, she wouldn't think of going without them. So the others gave in.

In the end they took the bedding from the dolls' beds; the crockery and cooking things from the dolls' kitchen, some groceries that had been part of "The Tots' Stores," and the Joint. The Joint was a lovely piece of roast beef on a green plate, and Emily had had it for Sunday dinner ever since she could remember.

"If we take the Joint," said Emily, "we shall always have something by us."

It was rather a struggle to pack everything, but at last they were ready. Up rose the airplane—once round the attic—and out of the window into the sunshine!

It was a thrilling moment.

Presently they saw beneath them an island in the middle of a lake.

Building a House

"Let's land there!" clamored everyone, and in a few moments they alighted safely on the island.

They scrambled out and looked about them.

"No houses," said Emily.

"That's all right," Billy assured her. "Thomas and I will build one. I know how to do it."

So they set to work at once and produced a charming little house of branches. But unfortunately, just as everyone was admiring it, it fell down.

"That's nothing," said Billy, hastily. "We'll do it again—"

"No thank you," said Emily. "We want a house that stays up. Let's see if there is a cave in those cliffs over there that would do."

Yes, there was actually a large cave, with two small ones opening from it. Even Billy agreed that this would do splendidly, and they immediately began to "move in."

They planned to use the large cave as a living room and the other two as bedrooms, Geraldine and Emily in one, and Billy and Thomas in the other. As for Albert, he had already found a cozy place by the water's edge. He would sleep there, he said, like a real duck.

At last they were all comfortably settled. They had had supper, and were all tucked up in bed, when Geraldine suddenly sat up and called to the other cave.

"Billy—we ought to name this place."

"So we ought," Billy cried back. "Wait a minute—I know! We'll call it 'Holiday Island'."

(To be continued next Monday)

A Tale of Mrs. Cuckoo

"HOW do you do?" said the Sun. "It's the first day of spring, and I'm just half-way up in the sky."

"How do you do?" said Mrs. Cuckoo. "If spring's here again I must fly far away to my home in the North, for I like to be there when you are high in the sky."

So she started to fly to the North.

"How do you do?" said the warm Southwesterly Breeze.

"How do you do?" said Mrs. Cuckoo. "I am flying away to the North."

So Southwesterly Breeze just blew and blew behind Mrs. Cuckoo, and she flew and she flew far away to her home in the North.

"How do you do?" said the Sun. "So you have arrived! It's April again and I'm still climbing up in the sky."

"Ookoo! Ookoo!" said Mrs. Cuckoo.

"I suppose you'll soon begin to build your nest?" said the Sun.

"Oh dear, oh dear!" said Mrs. Cuckoo, "I never do that. I've a far better way. I just wait till the other birds finish building; then I look for the ones that will make good nurses and I leave them a cuckoo egg each. They have all the bother of feeding my babies, while I have the loveliest time—just flying and flying around."

So she flew to the wood, and she looked and she looked till she found the very nests she wanted.

"Ookoo! Ookoo!" said Mrs. Cuckoo, "a robin's nest here, and a pipit's nest there, and a hedge sparrow's nest over yonder—they will find just the right food for baby cuckoos."

"How do you do?" said the Sun. "Now May is here again and I'm still climbing up in the sky."

"Ookoo! Ookoo!" said Mrs. Cuckoo, "I must now lay my eggs."

So she laid a reddish-brown egg in the robin's nest, and a reddish-brown egg in the pipit's nest, but a blue egg in the hedge-sparrow's nest.

"How do you do?" said the Sun. "It's June and I'm high in the sky."

"How do you do?" sang the Robin, gleefully. "I'm busy and happy, as happy can be—choo-itty, tu-itty, choo-itty, choo-ee!"

"So am I," sang the pipit, "why, so am I, too—chip, chip, chip, chip, choo, choo, choo, choo."

"Why, of course," sang the hedge sparrow, "happy all three—wee-so, sissy-weeso, sissy-weeso, sissy-wee. We're busy, that's why we're as happy as can be."

"And how are you?" said the Sun to Mrs. Cuckoo.

"Oh I'm glad that it's June, I can now change my tune," said Mrs. Cuckoo, "and besides it will soon be July and away I can fly—for I'm tired of just flying and flying around here."

"Tired!" said the Sun. "Well, well now! That's strange. The robin is happy and never gets tired of flying around here, although she is so busy; and the pipit is happy, although she's busy, too; and the hedge sparrow's busy as busy can be—she says that is why she is happy."

"Cook-oo-koo! I'm so tired — cook-oo-koo, I'm so tired," said Mrs. Cuckoo, and she just longed for the day when the sun would begin to go down in the sky.

"How do you do?" said the Sun. "July's here again. I've begun to get low in the sky."

"Hurrah! Cook-oo-koo," said Mrs. Cuckoo, "it's early, I know, but now it's July away I can fly," and she started off at once for the South.

"How do you do?" said the chilly Northeasterly Wind.

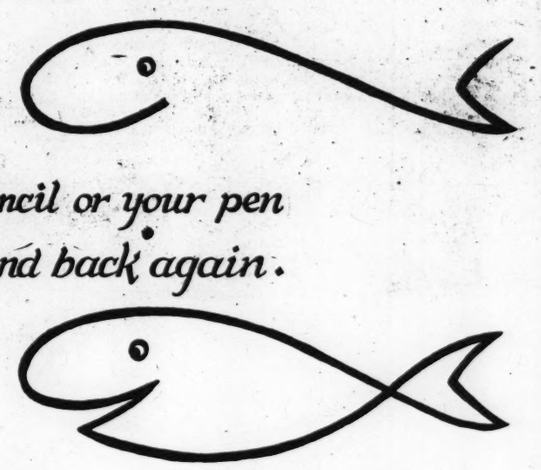
"How do you do?" said Mrs. Cuckoo. "I am flying away to the South."

So Northeasterly Wind just blew and blew behind Mrs. Cuckoo, and she flew and she flew far away from her home to the South that is over the sea.

Drawing Rhymes by Mabel Livingstone

A Whale . .

If you would like to draw a whale,
With head and body, mouth and tail,



Just take your pencil or your pen
And go around and back again.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Song of the Merry-Go-Round

THAT little white horse on the merry-go-round! Was there ever one so prancey, so dancey? Even though the merry-go-round itself looked old. Even though the red ribbon on the long tail of the little white horse was worn and almost in rags. Even though many of the silver bells around his neck were broken and gone. Yet the little white horse looked prancey and dancey, even gay.

But on this morning of our story, the little white horse did not feel gay. It had been cold and rainy all the week. When it rained, children did not come to ride. And when children did not come to ride no pennies dropped into the little cup by the rail. Then it was that Peter had to go away and earn pennies somewhere else. And how the little white horse loved Peter!

Peter was the boy with the smiling eyes who ran the merry-go-round. He put the coal into the firebox. He built the fire to heat the water to make the steam. The steam made the engine go and the engine, why, the engine made the merry-go-round whirl around.

Up and down, up and down, the little white horse would prance. Up and down, up and down, the yellow striped tiger, the brown reindeer, the black goat with the curled horns and the other animals would dance.

No wonder the little white horse was troubled. For a whole week now they had stood still in the rain. The little white horse felt stiff in the knees. But what troubled him most was Peter.

For a whole week the boy with the smiling eyes had been away. The rain had kept him away, but today the sun was out. Across the fair ground bright umbrellas were taking the place of the black, rainy-day ones. Soon the children would be coming.

Where was Peter? The little white horse waited and watched out of his yellow glass eyes. But morning passed and noon came. Still no Peter.

The little white horse had a heavy heart, for now the children were coming. Several already stood looking up at the little white horse, the yellow-striped tiger, the brown reindeer and the goat with the curly horns.

"Oh, dear!" thought the little white horse, "I must do something to keep the children here until Peter comes."

But what could a little wooden horse do? Try as he might he could not dance or prance. He could not go up and down.

Still it did not keep him from trying again and again. Especially when one of the children said,

"I guess the merry-go-round isn't going today."

Oh, where was Peter! Then something happened.

Maybe it was the wind. Maybe the merry-go-round moved a little. What it was I cannot say.

Anyway, just as the children were going off and away, there was a little ticking sound, once, twice, and the little white horse tipped forward.

The worn little red ribbon flew up in the breeze, the bells about his neck rang a gay little song.

"Oh!" cried the children, "the little white horse is going up and down after all!" A shout of laughter rang against the buildings across the way.

The little white horse heard a door open then bang shut. Running feet hurried across the playground. It was Peter! He had heard the laughter.

After that, it was like the story of the little old lady who went to market.

The coal began to fly, the fire began to burn, the water began to steam and Peter began to call, "All aboard!" Best of all, the yellow striped tiger, the brown reindeer, the black goat with the curly horns, the little white horse himself started going up and down, up and down. Each with a laughing child upon his back.

'Round and 'round the circle they went, the music playing. And that was not all that sang. For the pennies dropping into the cup had sung a song themselves. A song that would buy food for Peter.

And because one little girl with bright blue eyes told Peter what the little white horse had done, how he had made them laugh, what do you think they saw when they came back the next morning?

There was a bright new ribbon on the long wooden tail of the little white horse. It whipped in the breeze. And around his neck was a bright new string of shiny bells.

But the happy song they sang when the little white horse went up and down was not one bit happier than the wooden heart of the little white horse who had tried to help Peter.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'Round and 'Round They Went, the Music Playing

[These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if you have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.]

How Bread is Made

NIGHT is not a time of rest for many people, one of them being the baker who, instead of going to bed, spends the hours of darkness making bread for hungry folk like you and me.

Let us peep into one of the great modern bakeries in England and see what goes on there between sunset and sunrise.

Everything in these bakeries is on a very large scale, like the Giant's kitchen in the Pantomime. There is, of course, an enormous amount of flour and yeast which, after it has fermented, is put into a huge basin about the size of a bedstead! This giant basin is on wheels, and is pushed under an electric mixing machine that thoroughly mixes up the two ingredients.

The next move is to wheel the basin to another machine that adds more flour. This is followed by a further spell of mixing and pounding, all done by a huge metal arm that plows into the dough, beating it and turning it, and generally acting the part of the human arm of the old-fashioned baker.

The dough is then left for awhile until it is ready to be shot through a grating and down a chute into a room on the floor below. Here another wonderful machine cuts it up into the right size required for a loaf. Mechanical rolling-pins then come into operation which do their work with amazing speed and efficiency.

After the rolling-pins have completed their task, the loaves move slowly along a sliding belt into an oven as big, why about as big as a gymnasium! It takes three-quarters of an hour to bake them, and then they emerge in a continuous stream to be wrapped in clean paper on huge trays. The human hand, you see, never touches the bread at all during the making.

And now the loaves are loaded onto bread vans, and off they go to the homes of thousands of people who, finding them on their breakfast tables, cut them, butter them, and eat them, probably without once asking how they were made.

Find the Words

Puzzle

Fill in the spaces with 3 words of 4 letters each; the same 4 letters, placed differently, being used each time.

He ate a meal of bread and - - - -
Then hurried off to join his - - - -
And found the - - - - with bat and ball
Already waiting at the gate.

(Answers on this page next Monday)

Throppety Thrush

There's Throppety Thrush at the top of the tree;
he's thrilled with the song he is singing to me.
I think he is singing as well to his mate,
for both have been terribly busy of late.

They went to the border and made such a fuss
over bits of old bast that are rubbish to us.
And then with their beaks just as full as could be
they started to nest in an old ivied tree.

I expect that five thrushes will soon be hatched out
from the eggs in the nest in that ivy. No doubt
that's why Throppety Thrush at the top of the tree
is so thrilled with the song he is singing to me.

G. BALDWIN.

Birds in Flight

The flicker flies with rhythmic motion
Much like the rocking waves of ocean.

Goldfinches fly in sweet curved lines
Like scallops seen in lace designs.

The robins' flight straight to their nest
Seems to be saying, "Home is best!"

Great eagles spiral through blue air
As if they climbed a winding stair;

While humming-birds with wings a-whirring
Keep air they're poised in gently stirring.

When birds of prey fly low and hover
All wise small creatures run to cover!

RACHEL DAY

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to camps advertised on this page, please be sure to mention The Christian Science Monitor, for in this way you enable them to check returns received from Monitor advertising. Both the advertiser and the Monitor will appreciate your courtesy.

Pro-German Sentiment In Austria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—One of the most vital central European problems at present is the establishing of normal relations between Austria and Germany. These two States are at cross purposes on vital policies and the tranquillity of many other countries depends on the outcome of the conflict.

The Austrians are members of the great German family, the third largest racial group in Europe. This family occupies the central part of the Continent and, if united, would dominate it. That fact constitutes the foreign aspect of the problem.

Before the World War, legalistically speaking, there was no such thing as an Austria or a Germany. The first German passports were issued only after Herr Adolf Hitler came to power. It was he who brought a united German state into being. Austria came into being with the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918.

Formerly there were many little German states, at one time 1000, later 300, and then a dozen. Some of them came to center about Berlin and the others about Vienna. The first were dominated by the Hohenzollern family, the second by the Hapsburgs, the older and more distinguished of the two dynasties.

Difference in Aims

The states or principalities or countries centering about Berlin were almost exclusively German, but Vienna dominated Slavs, Latins and Hungarians, as well as Germans. This fact made a fundamental difference in the views and aims of the two capitals. Berlin wanted to assemble all the Germans in a strong, united German empire, but Vienna wanted to keep the Germans dominant in a sort of mystical, holy, world empire with many races.

These two contradictory attitudes led to a long conflict which was intensified by dynastic rivalries, by antagonisms between north and south Germans and by the old hostility between Roman Catholics and Protestants. There were frequent wars, the last of which was fought in 1866 when Prussia completely defeated Austria at Königgratz.

Prussia's Leadership

This strengthened Prussia's position as leader of most of the Germans, but the Prussian Prime Minister, Prince von Bismarck, made a very generous peace with Vienna and the two dynasties soon became allies. the unifying, consolidating process went on, and was greatly accelerated by the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

By 1914 Berlin was the center of a federation of closely related German states, with 60,000,000 German inhabitants, while Vienna was the capital of 11,000,000 Germans and 39,000,000 non-Germans. The collection of German provinces centering about Vienna was not officially called Austria, but Tyrol, Voralberg, Styria, Karinthia, Salzburg, Bohemia, and the like.

No Cultural Unity

There was no cultural or racial unity. There was no Austrian type, no Austrian patriotism. Austria was an administrative conception, the realm of a monarch. Culturally, the Voralbergers were as close to Switzerland as to Austria, the Tyrolese and Salzburgers were as close to Munich as to Vienna.

There was no specific Austrian nationality, language, literature, or religion. There was intense local loyalty of all provincials for their own provinces, and an Austrian atmosphere of music, good taste, humor, friendliness, and leisure. The Austrian groups were the most artistic and versatile of the Germans.

Self-Determination Refused

After the collapse of the empire the overwhelming majority of the Austrians wanted to join up with Germany, and identify their fate with that of the great German family. They showed this very plainly in a number of plebiscites. The victorious allies who had fought the war for the right of self-determination refused to let Austria practice self-determination.

But, of course, Germans resembled other people, and strove toward unity just as Serbs, Bulgarians, French and Italians have striven. The chief modern champion of this was Herr Adolf Hitler. He continued the work of Frederick the Great and Bismarck and brought the Germans further along the road toward unity than they had ever been before. It was a historical development as logical and common as the unity of the 13 American colonies or the 13 Italian states 80 years ago.

Setback for Hitlerism

However, the Hitlerites provoked a strong reaction in Austria. Their violence aroused the old Austrian elements to resistance, and National Socialism met a decided check. The conflict reached its culmination in the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss, the champion of Austrian independence, and that crime robbed Herr Hitler's unifying movement of many Austrian adherents.

The two years that have passed since have been marked by a sort of truce, with the Austrian Government expending most of its energies in suppressing the tendency toward German unification.

Majority Favor Co-operation

Austria now has more than 6,000,000 inhabitants. One-third of them live in Vienna, and the rest in the eight "lands," or provinces. Of the 4,000,000 people in the "lands," 80 per cent are certainly for close co-operation with Germany, and half of the 80 per cent favor actual unification. These are moderate figures.

Of the Viennese, half are for co-operation with Germany and a quarter for complete unification, or the Anschluss. Favoring close co-operation with Germany are the peasants, the officers, the intellectuals, the officials. Lukewarm are the workers. Opposed are the Jews, the higher clergy, some capitalists, and the extreme royalists.

Rise of Anti-Semitism

As to the general outline of this picture there can be no doubt among informed people. The overwhelming majority of the Austrians are decidedly friendly toward Germany. The recent overthrow of the Heimwehr confirms this assertion. It was the one fanatical pro-Italian organization, and even the present anti-Hitler Austrian Government ousted it.

Practically all Austrians are opposed by sentiment to a pro-Italian policy. And another new development shows the pro-German sentiment. It is anti-Semitism, which is rapidly growing in Austria. It will soon become a major political issue.

The overwhelming majority of the Austrians are Germans. Outside of Vienna most of them feel as Germans, and year by year, unless Germany suffers some disaster, the movement toward co-operation with Germany will grow. Only a catastrophe in the Reich will stop it. It is the universal road of divided people.

Chinese Not a Difficult Language

Dr. and Mrs. Y. Z. Chang
Exchange Professor at University of North Carolina Has Been Invited to University of Michigan

Linguists Hasten to Add Chinese to Store of Learning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Dr. Y. Z. Chang, of the faculty of National Central University of Nanking, China, and now exchange professor of English at the University of North Carolina, has been invited by the University of Michigan to teach there.

In an interview he said that he would conclude shortly a course here in Chinese which he has been giving for the faculty, among those attending being the professors of Old French, Old Spanish, and Old English. He has taught two courses of undergraduate English the last quarter, together with a seminar on Orientalism in English literature for graduate students, and a course in the history of Chinese civilization.

Teacher and Editor

Dr. Chang was born in Shanghai and was 14 years of age before he began the study of English. He received his Doctor's degree from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and was instructor of Chinese in the Teachers' College there for two years.

He returned to Wuchang, China, in 1931 and taught English in the National Wuhan University and in 1933 was invited to the faculty of the National Central University of Nanking. He has edited the Literary Supplement of the China Daily News of Nanking, and was one of the founders of the "Literary Age," a Chinese monthly review published in Shanghai.

He is at present in the United States on exchange with Dr. E. E. Ericson of this university, though Dr. Ericson has returned from his term of duty in China. His present trip, accordingly, is his second to America. Speaking of his work here, Dr. Chang said:

Method Needed

"The teaching of Chinese studies should be conducted on the same plan as that of Germanic and Romance studies. Chinese is no more difficult than German or French. The only handicap is a psychological one. People say Chinese is difficult, because it has not been successfully taught, and the failure of previous attempts was caused by a wrong approach to the subject and lack of a well prepared beginners' textbook for students of 20 years or more. We experimented at Johns Hopkins for four years with satisfactory results. One student after one year was awarded the Harvard Fellowship to study in Peiping. Another is now teaching in Wuchang, China."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Durham

South Shields: Queen Theater, 3 p. m., June 21.

Essex

Chinford: Queen's Pavilion, Royal Forest Hotel, 8 p. m., June 22.

Somersetshire

Bath: The Forum Cinema, 3:15 p. m., June 21.

United States

Alaska

Fairbanks: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., July 10.

California

Boulder Creek: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 21.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., June 26.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., June 26.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., June 23.
Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): El Capitan Theater, 6838 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., June 25.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, 8 p. m., June 25.
Montebello: Montebello High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 21.
Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., June 22.
Oakland (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1219 Filbert Street, 3 p. m., June 21.
Orange: Orange Union High School Auditorium, North Glassell Street and Palm Avenue, 8 p. m., June 25.
Palo Alto: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 23.
St. Helena: Grammar School Auditorium, Adam Street, 8 p. m., June 21.
San Francisco (First Church): Dreamland Auditorium, Steiner and Post Streets, 2:30 p. m., June 21.

Colorado

Durango: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 23.
Gunnison: Auditorium, Municipal Building 3 p. m., June 21.
Longmont: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 25.
Paonia: Paonia Opera House, Second and Poplar, 8 p. m., June 22.

Idaho

Nampa: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., June 25.

Iowa

Creston: Church Edifice, 104 North Oak Street, 8 p. m., June 25.

Kansas

Beloit: Presbyterian Church, East Main Street, 3 p. m., June 21.
Russell (auspices First Church, Salina): High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 21.

Maine

Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School, 3:30 p. m., June 21.
Bath: Church Edifice, North Street, 8 p. m., June 24.
Camden: Church Edifice, Central Street, 8 p. m., June 23.

Michigan

Ludington: Oriole Hall, 8 p. m., June 22.
Muskegon: Church Edifice, 4 p. m., June 21.

Missouri

Ferguson: Central School, Wesley and Clark Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 22.

Montana

Livingston: Strand Theater, 8 p. m., June 22.

Nebraska

Norfolk: Ballroom, Hotel Norfolk, 3 p. m., June 21. Radiocast Station WJAG.

North Dakota

Devils Lake: Memorial Building, 3 p. m., June 21.
Williston: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 22.

Ohio

Galion: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 25.
Toledo (First Church): Toledo Woman's Club, 2920 Cherry Street, 8:15 p. m., June 23.

Oregon

Seaside: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 23.

Pennsylvania

Glenside: Glenside Theater, 3:30 p. m., June 21

Washington

Seattle (First Church): Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., June 25.
Tacoma (First Church): Jason Lee Intermediate School, 8 p. m., June 22.

Wisconsin

Tomah: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., June 26.

Wyoming

Laramie: Presbyterian Church, Sixth and Grand Streets, 8 p. m., June 26.

Florida Town Isolated By Three-Day Storm

FORT MYERS, Fla., June 15 (*AP*)—A tropical storm swept in from the Gulf of Mexico today, isolated one town and drove hundreds of persons from beach-front homes. The center of the disturbance apparently passed over Naples, 40 miles south of here. Forty-mile winds were accompanied by torrential rains.

Residents of Bonita Springs reported by telephone that the Imperial River had gone out of its banks and forced them into the second floor of their homes. A few minutes later all means of communication with the town failed. Veritable cloudbursts preceded the storm for the past three days, with Naples reporting a fall of 16 inches in the past 72 hours.

Ludendorff Would Train Whole Reich To Win Future War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN: Gen. Erich Ludendorff, in a small book of 128 pages, published at a price within the reach of every German, gives his fellow-countrymen his ideas of the next war: "Der Totale Krieg."

The famous army commander's conception of the future war is not new. It will embrace both civil and military populations and so all must be trained for it beforehand. In fact, it is not so much the war as the necessary preparedness for meeting such an eventuality which is the author's main theme. Victory will go to the nation with the "strong soul," which is ready at the decisive hour to throw all its powers into the struggle under one controlling leadership.

Consequently he pleads for a national training which recognizes the need for a strong "Volksseele" (national consciousness) based upon the teachings of the old German gods. He would not turn the state into military barracks in peace time, but have the nation so trained that it could act with "unconditional, organized preparedness" at the decisive hour.

Again and again he emphasizes that not mechanical preparedness, not the scheme of organization for placing masses of men and material in the field will decide the issue, but the "soul preparedness" of the nation. Hence, he advocates the development in youth of a strong and free personality as the basis of independent action upon a voluntary basis, since this new war can only be conducted in a voluntary way by a nation ready to assume the burden of war for the sake of maintaining its standard of life.

Such "voluntary" action is, of course, bound up with the condition that youth has previously obtained the right training in German mythology and history. In this way alone General Lulendorff contends, can von Clausewitz's famous conception of "throwing the whole nation into the scales" be realized in modern warfare.

Germany's defeat in the last world war, according to Ludendorff, was due, among other things, to the General Staff's adherence to old ideas, especially to the von Schlieffen plan. If Germany had sacrificed the eastern front and thrown all its forces against the Franco-Belgian front, she would have won the war, he contends.

Seiberling Rubber Strike Is Settled

AKRON, Ohio, June 15 (*AP*)—A short strike at the Seiberling Tire and Rubber Company was settled today but picket lines remained at the Babcock and Wilcox Company, where a walkout was called last night. Both concerns are in suburban Barberton.

N. H. Eagle, member of the United Rubber Workers of America executive council, said differences over a woman employee had been adjusted at the Seiberling plant.

"This is the first labor trouble at the plant in 30 years," said J. E. Trainer, general superintendent of the Bacbock and Wilcox Company, where 500 persons work on the manufacture of boilers and other heavy machinery.

"No formal demands have been made on the company. We are ready to meet with employees as in the past," said Trainer.

Remington-Rand Issues Ultimatum to Strikers

CINCINNATI, June 15 (*AP*)—Employees of Remington-Rand, Inc., whose Norwood, Ohio, plant recently was closed by labor trouble, today were given until 7 p. m. tomorrow to signify their desire to return to work, or else, said H. T. Anderson, vice-president, the factory would be closed entirely and moved to Ilion, N. Y.

In a formal statement, Mr. Anderson said that "prior to this it had been stated that only one third of the plant would be moved." He quoted J. H. Rand Jr., president of the firm as having "become convinced that this was not a suitable locality in which to continue operation." Mr. Anderson added that "unless striking employees quickly did an 'about face' the local plant would be abandoned."

Notables Sponsor Rosalsky Memorial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—A committee under the chairmanship of Maurice Levin has been formed here to establish a memorial to Judge Otto A. Rosalsky of General Sessions, well known jurist. Among the sponsors of the movement are Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, District Attorney William C. Dodge, Supreme Court Justice Peter Schmuck, Bernard L. Sheintag, Mitchell May and Aaron J. Levy. Others sponsoring the memorial are Judges Morris Koenig, Owen Bohan and Jonah J. Goldstein, Judge Rosalsky's successor, Joseph M. Proskauer, and Max D. Steuer.

The memorial is intended, according to the committee, "to carry on the activities of Judge Rosalsky in many educational institutions." More than $175,000 already has been subscribed.

Weber Heads Musicians

DETROIT, June 15 (*AP*)—Joseph M. Weber of New York City was re-elected president of the American Federation of Musicians June 12 at the forty-first annual convention here. The federation elected Harry E. Brenton, Boston, treasurer.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:25 a. m.; WORL, 920kc, on July 5, 12; Aug. 2, 9; Sept. 6, 13; shortwave station W1XAL 10:12 a. m., (11.79mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on July 5, Aug. 2 (no evening service during July and August), Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc; on June 21, 28. Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, on July 5, 12, 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on June 21, July 19, Aug. 16, Sept. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.93mc, on June 21, 28; July 5, 12, 19, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on June 28; July 12, 26; Aug. 9, 23.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on June 21; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on June 21, 28; July 5, 12, 19, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 5; Aug. 2; Sept. 6.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on June 21, 28; July 5, 12, 19, 26; Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Art Jury Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, June 15—Carnegie Institute's 1936 international exhibition jury of award will include Pierre Roy, French artist, who is considered by many to be the founder of surrealism, according to announcement by the Fine Arts Department, setting the date for the annual art show from Oct. 15 to Dec. 6. Other members of the four-man jury are Guy Pene du Bois, Brooklyn-born painter; Alfred Kingsley Lawrence, English mural painter, and Edward Bruce of Washington, D. C.

Spain's Regime Forced by Labor To Adopt Anti-Capitalist Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The present situation in Spain is marked by the relentless encroachment of labor upon the privileges and advantages of capital. Encouraged by success in the recent elections, workers all over Spain are demanding that the government give them what they want, and in many cases they are using their own methods to get it.

Labor politicians hold the key position in Spain. It was their followers who put the present moderate Left Government into power, and though they do not form a part of it, they are in a position to stand by and dictate. They direct and force the hand of the government. No sooner do they achieve one thing than they set out after another.

In this way the dismissal of President Alcala Zamora was effected, and following that the outlawing of the Fascist party. Recently they have removed the pillar of moderate government, Premier Manuel Azaña, to the Presidency of the Republic, where he can do practically nothing without breaking the Constitution.

Employers Have Troubles

At the same time these politicians direct the activities of labor itself, which is at present occupied in forcing capital to its knees. Burdened with unwanted employees forced on them by a recent decree, some employers are finding that income cannot balance the amount they are paying out in wages.

Lately labor has found a new way to exert its power. Supporters of the triumphant Left Front demand the dismissal of their companions who still support the Rights. Employers who are unwilling to let down faithful employees must then face a strike. Their situation is becoming more and more impossible.

Cafés, restaurants and hotels have found themselves particularly hard hit by labor difficulties, and the largest of Madrid's luxury hotels is expected to close shortly, finding it impossible to carry on. Most of the expensve cafés and restaurants in the town have already closed.

Foreign Firms Hard Hit

Among those affected by this aggressive policy of labor are many American and British firms. One American firm of electrical engineers, Westinghouse, has already decided to remove its branch from Spain, and others are expected to follow.

This is largely a result of the impossibility of buying dollars with pesetas, due to heavy restrictions. The Spanish branches of certain large film houses have not been able to pay their takings into American banks for years.

There is little doubt that many Spaniards would be pleased to leave the country if it were not for these restrictions on the export of pesetas. A recent decree has reduced to $70 the amount which may be taken over the border.

But if Spain is determined to keep her own people at home, she also is anxious to get rid of the many foreigners working in the country. This Government is expected to show discrimination against them. In recent years resentment of their high salaries has been growing, and was expressed in a book "For Whom Is Spain?" by an official of the Foreign Office. Due to the author's official position this book has aroused a certain amount of indignation among foreigners.

English Custom Opposed

It points out that several of the country's main industries are practically in the hands of British, Americans, French and Germans, and claims that foreigners in Spain receive inordinately high salaries. It attacks most particularly the English business elements, one "sore point" being that the English form colonies, into which they attract certain "privileged" Spaniards, who are only accepted if they are considered "not too Spanish."

It is said that a decree, already drafted, is designed to drive out within a few months all foreigners who have been working in Spain for less than five years. Those who have been working here more than five years will be given two years to move.

If this decree is passed, other countries may retaliate, and this would mean a flood of hundreds of thousands of Spaniards returning here from South America.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

A. E., the Giver

SOMEONE who knows my interests sent me recently a long letter which A.E. wrote to a friend in Ireland, from Chicago during his visit here in 1928. In this letter he speaks with characteristic kindness of the United States, of the generosity, hospitality and kindliness of its people. As he did always with every phenomenon, he seeks the root myth, the root image of America, but the country is so large, its life so dynamic, that its fundamental mood escapes him. One wonders if he ever thought and wrote it out.

America fascinated him. Americans flocked in numbers to his office in Plunkett House, Merrion Square, Dublin, the walls of which he had frescoed with scenes from the Irish mythological tales. When he finally came to the United States in 1928, he found something titanic in America, in its energy and high buildings which to him were modern pyramids. He loved America, and America loved him. His two lecture tours were triumphant progresses from one end of the country to the other. Yale University spoke for all America, when it conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Literature.

* * *

FEW MEN OF letters have left behind them a larger personal gap. The trade of letters too often tends to make men self-centered and egoistic. Not it, nor anything else, could spoil A.E.: in a country full of political passion, his thought was always above politics, always directed to noble ends; he was truly magnanimous in the literal sense of the word—great-minded. What he did for James Stephens is typical of innumerable acts of kindness, of his countless efforts to help young people to realize themselves, to bring to fruition the gifts and talents which were in them. All readers of George Moore's "Hail and Farewell" know the Stephens story. One day A.E. read in the columns of "Sinn Fein," Arthur Griffith's paper, some verses which showed promise, and, straightway putting on his hat, went out to find their author. He found him over a typewriter in a lawyer's office and at once took him under his wing. Without A.E.'s help and encouragement, would "The Crock of Gold" and the poetry which has delighted all who care for verse ever have seen the printed page?

Physically as well as mentally, A.E. was a big man, broad of shoulder, a large sprawling body in tweeds which were as shaggy as his head. Kind were the blue eyes which twinkled behind the small-lensed, metal-framed spectacles, Jovian his beard. He accepted you at once; he treated everyone alike; he truly lived the brotherhood of man. His speech was a kind of chant in the North of Ireland accent; he alone among Yeats's friends pronounced the poet's name to rhyme with Keats. His talk flowed in perfect sentences, coming from him as naturally and continuously as water wells from a spring. Many men called upon him; no one came away unsatisfied. He was a giver who believed and practiced the doctrine of James Stephen's Philosophers: "Knowledge becomes lumber in a week, therefore get rid of it."

* * *

I REMEMBER WELL the first evening I spent alone with him in his house. It was a long evening in the front living room, lined with his paintings, mostly landscapes, seasoned with an occasional portrait of a friend. He had recently returned from a holiday in Donegal, where he used to go often to paint. From eight in the evening until one in the morning, A.E. talked. Many of the things he said are still with me; and, as I write this, I feel again some of the excitement of his talk. At the time I was full of the intense preoccupation with sound which characterizes Anglo-Irish poetry. He told me he thought Mangan, the author of "Dark Rosaleen," had introduced this into Anglo-Irish verse. And I remember his improvization on the Apollo-hollow sound note in English verse, which he traced with virtuoso skill and remarkable memory from Keats and Shelley through Tennyson and his successors. We had much talk of Moore and Yeats. The latter's "A Vision" had recently been published; and, when I spoke of my struggles with that strange and difficult book, he ran upstairs like a boy to get the copy of "The Irish Statesman" which contained his review of the book. A.E. made book reviewing literature; and, though I have not seen the review since, I can still hear sentences which rolled the thought forward like an organ.

* * *

OF HIS OWN poems he cared most for those in his first book of poems, "Homeward, Songs by the Way," particularly for one called "Parting," beginning:

> As from our dream we died away
> Far off I felt the outer things,

lines which he chanted in an almost unmarked flow, what accent there was in his voice being pitch rather than stress. But what I remember best in his verses are the images he loved to take from the sky:

Its edges foamed with amethyst and rose,
Withers once more the old blue flower of day,

from one of his earliest poems and:

> The suns that rise, the suns that set,
> Time's tidal waves of blue and gold
> That roll from far ethereal seas

from one of his last. These poems have the moral grandeur of the man who made them.

* * *

Poet, painter, economist, editor, a man of many gifts and sides, he was above all friend and helper. He touched directly the life of thousands, and through them the extent of the waves of his influence reached, and will reach, an incalculable number.

Shortly before his passing he confided to a close friend: "I have realized all my ambitions. I have had an astounding interest in life. I have had great friends." More than as poet and painter I remember him as the human being who had given so lavishly of his gifts as to have reaped in his turn a rich harvest.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Young Maple Trees

THESE eager columns of delicate height,
Encircled and spired in point traceries,
Leaves, half of earth's shadow, half the sky's light,
These known as maples, are green symmetries.

POWER DALTON

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The Water Lily

WHENCE, O fragrant form of light,
Hast thou drifted through the night,
Swanlike, to a leafy nest,
On the restless waves, at rest?

Art thou from the snowy zone
Of a mountain-summit blown,
Or the blossom of a dream,
Fashioned in the foamy stream? . . .

—JOHN BANISTER TABB. Poems.

Edison's Bamboo Marathon

WHILE working out his plan for the demonstration of his central system in a thickly settled area—New York was finally chosen — Edison continued his search for a filament for his lamp. Picking up a bamboo fan in his laboratory one day, he happened to think that bamboo might furnish the material he sought. For him, to think was to act, and he immediately started agents off to the ends of the earth with orders to bring back, or to send back, samples of all kinds of bamboo—or of a better fiber, if they could find one. Samples by mail and samples by the bale poured into Menlo Park. The story of this hunt is another Arabian Nights' tale that will "keep children from play and old men from the fire" long after Aladdin and his magic lamp are forgotten. Moore, who found the most satisfactory, went to China and Japan; Brauner to Brazil; Segredor to Cuba, MacGowan, who had the most lurid adventures of them all, survived the horrors of the wilds of Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia, only to disappear in the streets of New York, never to be heard from again.

Hanington went to Uruguay, Paraguay, and Argentina; Hamilton and Payne to Florida, to the West Indies, and to South America; while Ricalton, a New Jersey schoolmaster, went around the world. Whatever of glamour or of glory their adventures may have held for these crusaders of science—and if a man dropped out there were a dozen eager to take his place—their sole significance to Edison was to get the best possible fiber for his lamp. He met Ricalton upon his return after a year of absence with the laconic greeting, "Did you get it?" They might even be forgotten. One man, stranded in Mexico, so the story goes, wrote to the Laboratory for money. But dollars were scarce around Menlo Park just then, and, none being forthcoming, the man sold his horse and saddle and managed to reach Chicago on the proceeds. There a friendly stranger advanced the funds to get him home.

As a result of these trips into far places of the world a Japanese farmer settled down to grow bamboo for Edison in Japan, and to improve its quality. This marvelous grass furnished the most satisfactory filaments for his lamps for a number of years. In the end he discarded it for a manufactured cellulose, but not until he had tested some six thousand species of plants and vegetable fibers. He spent ten years and $100,000 on this bamboo marathon—and wily nature gave him the answer in his laboratory.—MARY CHILDS NERNEY, in "Thomas A. Edison, A Modern Olympian." (New York: Random House.)

Racing Yachts

ALL night the tall masts soar and sway
Above the houses round the bay—
Tall masts that carried like a cloud
Their spread of canvas high and proud,
Down-channel, while the summer gales
Awake to thunder in the sails.
Now at their anchor's weight they strain,
Dreaming their victories again,
Feeling the breeze's eager urge,
The cleaving water's backward surge,
The thrill and rapture of the chase
As down the open firth they race.
And I, who watched them in their pride,
Now see them on the starlit tide,
Turning and tossing in their rest
As if pursuing still the quest;
The wavelike beauty of their frames,
The flowing music of their names,
Hold me in spell, and all the air
Seems vibrant with their presence there.

ELIZABETH FLEMING

Bolivar Leaves Caracas

THE last family farewells said, Simón left Caracas on donkey-back, for the nine-mile journey to the port of La Guaira. This was not an easy journey for boy or donkey, and Simón forgot his old dislike of the animal, as it patiently began to climb the six-thousand-foot rise of land outside the city. The ascent was steep and dangerous. The top was known as La Silla, and it formed a natural wall between Caracas and the port. As abruptly as La Silla rises it falls on the opposite side to where La Guaira lies crouched between the foot of the mountain and the incoming menace of the sea. As the crow flies, the distance between Caracas and the port is only six miles. As Simón travelled, it was nine, and today with a modern locomotive it is twenty-four miles over a sinuous, difficult length of track. Looking back from the height of the mountain, Simón saw his native city nestled like a bright sparkling jewel in the green of the Aragua valley. He was not homesick yet, adventure was too alluring.

As Simón had left Caracas the streets were already mottled with barefoot natives, dressed in strips of cloth of no particular shape. It was just bright-colored fabric. A piece thrown here, another there, and the wearer was ready for a new day. In the early morning freshness Simón had seen many of the townsfolk sitting along the roadside or leaning against their houses. . . .

The port of La Guaira was finally reached. Stiff and tired, Simón gave his donkey a sharp slap on its heaving side and boarded the *San Ildefonso*, a Spanish vessel that was to carry him to a new and hazardous life.—From "The Dauntless Liberator," by PHYLLIS MARSCHALL and JOHN CRANE. (New York: Century.)

The Brotherhood of Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE fact of the brotherhood of man was established when Christ Jesus gave to men the immortal prayer called the Lord's Prayer. The acknowledgment that God is "our Father" unites all individuals in one holy bond of brotherhood. Sects and races are lost in the forever fact that, in our real being, God is eternally our Father, and we are His children.

The experience of Abram and Lot shows how the brotherhood of man may be practically maintained, and strife and discord avoided. Abram and Lot, his nephew, had journeyed together, and both had prospered. Then, because there was insufficient land to take care of the great herds, their herdsmen began to quarrel and strive among themselves. Abram, in his wise and equitable way, settled the difficulty quickly. He said to Lot (Genesis 13:8, 9): "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen; for we be brethren. Is not the whole land before thee? . . . if thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left." Then each went peacefully on his way to new experiences.

Do we remember at all times that we, too, are brethren? Or do we forget that we are brethren and believe the evidences which are opposed to this divine fact? The Apostle John was specific when he insisted (I John 4:20), "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

But, one may ask, how can I love my brother whom I have seen when he is unlovely, untruthful, and hateful? How can I love those who do wrong, and think of them as brothers? How can I believe in the brotherhood of man when there seems to be so much dishonesty, greed, avarice, crime, hatred, and selfishness in the world? The answer to each question is the same. We must separate the evil, the unreality, from our concept of spiritual man, who reflects God, good. Christian Science comes to the rescue and disentangles the mesmeric phenomena so conclusively that any sincere student of Christian Science may learn to separate error from his thought about his brother, so making way for reconciliation.

Pursuing the question further we may consider the warfare against sin. It is generally admitted that the sinner is one who has strayed, who has been deceived and needs an awakening. A brother is seen as in danger and in need of being saved. The Christian Scientist goes further and sees that sin, regardless of its name or nature, is unreal, a myth, since it has no place in God's spiritual universe and plan. Because sin, disease, and death are unreal, he knows that they have no power to deceive; hence he learns to think of man as he is in absolute being—pure, perfect, and sinless. No material evidences can close his eyes to the glorious fact that man is, always has been, and always will be pure and sinless because he is God's beloved child.

Christ Jesus once asked (John 8:46), "Which of you convinceth me of sin?" Not one! He always looked through and beyond the sin, and saw God's perfect image and likeness. Referring to the vision of our Master, Mary Baker Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy."

Mrs. Eddy based all her teachings on the divine fact that God is everywhere, as the Bible reveals, that He is infinite intelligence, the all-seeing, all-knowing Mind, the only Mind of the entire universe. Man, the image and likeness of God, does not have a mind of his own separate from God, but lives, moves, and has his being in God, omnipresent Mind. It is the belief of minds many, the belief that a man has a finite mind of his own, sometimes good and sometimes evil, that is basically wrong and causes the seeming perpetuation of evil, sickness, and discord. "The erroneous belief that life, substance, and intelligence can be material ruptures the life and brotherhood of man at the very outset" (*ibid.*, p. 541).

Moses voiced God's promise, "I will rid evil beasts out of the land, neither shall the sword go through your land" (Leviticus 26:6). He who thinks of all as, in their true nature, children of God, freeing his thought of errors about them, who recognizes God's children as being perfect in His sight, destroys thoughts of inferiority and superiority, evil, discord, strife, selfishness, sickness, in his consciousness. He does not let devastating thought pass into his mentality. Instead, he maintains the fact of brotherhood intact in his thinking. Mrs. Eddy has reminded all of this fact (Science and Health, p. 467): "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion as this fact becomes apparent, war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

LA HERMANDAD DE LOS HOMBRES

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA IDEA de la hermandad de los hombres se expresó cuando Cristo Jesús dió a la humandidad la oración inmortal que llamamos el "Padrenuestro". El reconocimiento de que Dios es "nuestro Padre" une a todos los individuos en un lazo sagrado de hermandad. Sectas y razas se funden ante el hecho eterno de que en nuestro ser verdadero Dios es eternamente nuestro Padre, y nosotros sus hijos.

La experiencia de Abram y Lot demuestra como la hermandad de los hombres puede mantenerse prácticamente, y como la lucha y la discordia pueden evitarse. Abram y Lot, su sobrino, habían vivido juntos por algún tiempo, y ambos habían tenido éxito en sus empresas. Luego, cuando el país no parecía ofrecer pastos suficientes para alimentar sus enormes ganados, sus pastores empezaron a reñir los unos con los otros. Abram, en su manera de ser tan sabia y equitativa, ajustó la dificultad en seguida. Dijo a Lot (GÉNESIS 13:8, 9): "No haya, te ruego, contienda entre mí y ti, ni entre mis pastores y tus pastores; porque hermanos somos. ¿No está toda la tierra delante de ti? Sepárate pues de mí; si tú tomares a la izquierda, yo tomaré a la derecha; y si tú tomares a la derecha, yo tomaré a la izquierda." Después de eso, cada uno de ellos se fué tranquilamente al encuentro de experiencias nuevas.

¿Nos acordamos en todo tiempo que nosotros también somos hermanos? O ¿nos olvidamos de que somos hermanos y creemos en las evidencias que se oponen a este hecho divino? El apóstol Juan era muy claro y específico, cuando insistió (I. JUAN, 4:20): "Si alguno dice: Yo amo a Dios, y odia a su hermano, es un mentiroso; pues el que no ama a su hermano a quien ha visto, no puede amar a Dios, a quien no ha visto."

Pero, alguien puede preguntar, ¿cómo puedo amar a mi hermano a quien he visto, si este es indigno de mi amor, mentiroso y odioso? ¿Cómo puedo amar a aquellos que hacen mal y pensar en ellos como si fueran mis hermanos? ¿Cómo puedo creer en la hermandad de los hombres, cuando parece haber tanta mentira, y avaricia, tanto crimen, odio y egoísmo en el mundo? La contestación a cada una de estas preguntas es la misma. Tenemos que separar el mal, lo que no es real, de nuestro concepto del hombre espiritual, que refleja a Dios, el bien. La Ciencia Cristiana viene a nuestro auxilio y desenreda los fenómenos mesméricos tan concluśivamente, que cualquier estudiante sincero de la Ciencia Cristiana puede aprender a eliminar el error de su pensamiento acerca de su hermano, así preparando el camino para la reconciliación.

Llevando la cuestión aun más adelante, podemos aplicar esta idea a nuestra guerra contra el pecado. Se admite generalmente, que el pecador es uno que se ha extraviado, que se ha engañado y necesita abrir sus ojos. A un hermano se le ve en un peligro y en la necesidad de salvación. El científico Cristiano va más allá y ve que el pecado, cualquiera que sea su nombre o su naturaleza, no es real sino un mito, puesto que no puede tener lugar en el universo espiritual ni en el plan de Dios. Reconociendo el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte como ficticios, sabe que no tienen el poder de engañar; y así aprende a pensar del hombre tal como es en su ser absoluto,—puro, perfecto y sin pecado. Ninguna evidencia material puede cerrar sus ojos al hecho glorioso, de que el hombre es, siempre ha sido, y siempre será puro y sin pecado, puesto que es el hijo bienamado de Dios.

Cristo Jesús preguntó una vez (SAN JUAN, 8:46): "¿Quién de vosotros me convence de pecado?" No hubo nadie. El siempre miró más allá del pecado y vió la imagen y semejanza perfecta de Dios. Refiriéndose a la visión de nuestro Maestro, Mary Baker Eddy dice en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS—pp. 476, 477): "Jesús vió en la Ciencia al hombre verdadero, apareciendo ante él, en donde el hombre pecador y mortal aparecía a los mortales. En este hombre perfecto el Salvador vió la imagen de Dios, y este concepto correcto del hombre curó a los enfermos. De esta manera Jesús enseñó que el reino de Dios es intacto y universal, y que el hombre es puro y santo."

Mary Baker Eddy basó todas sus enseñanzas sobre el hecho divino de que Dios es omnipresente, según la Biblia, que es inteligencia infinita, la Mente que lo ve todo y lo sabe todo, la Mente única en el universo entero. El hombre, la imagen y semejanza de Dios, no tiene mente propia, aparte de Dios, sino que vive, se mueve y tiene su ser en Dios, la Mente omnipresente. Es la creencia en muchas mentes, la creencia de que el hombre tiene una mente propia y limitada, a veces buena y a veces mala, la que es fundamentalmente errónea y causa la perpetuidad aparente del mal, de la enfermedad y de la discordia. "La creencia errónea de que la vida, la substancia y la inteligencia pueden ser materiales, quiebra la vida y hermandad de los hombres desde el principio" (ibídem, p. 541).

Moisés expresa la promesa de Dios: "Haré desaparecer de vuestra tierra las bestias feroces, y la espada no pasará por vuestra tierra" (LEVÍTICO, 26:6). El que piense de todos como lo que son verdaderamente, hijos de Dios, librando su pensamiento de los errores que pueda haber albergado acerca de ellos, es decir: quien reconoce los hijos de Dios como perfectos a Su vista, destruye los pensamientos de inferioridad, superioridad, discordia, lucha, egoísmo, enfermedad, en su propia conciencia. No permite que pensamientos devastadores entren en su pensamiento; más bien mantiene la idea de la hermandad universal intacta en su pensamiento. Mary Baker Eddy ha recordado a todos este hecho (CIENCIA Y SALUD, p. 467): "Se debiera de entender perfectamente que todos los hombres tienen una Mente, un Dios y Padre, una Vida, una Verdad y un Amor. La humanidad llegará a ser perfecta en la proporción que este hecho se comprenda claramente, la guerra cesará y la verdadera hermandad de los hombres se establecerá."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Come Hither!

THERE is a little wood above the sea, where the downs roll away under wide skies. Far below it, across the salt marsh, the great winds blow and wild wings coming in from the sea drop down in the shelter of rush and reed that fringe the narrow creeks. It is a wood so overgrown with bramble and bush, so thickly roofed with wild cherry and roseate drifts of crab-apple, that—like Alice-in-Wonderland before the tiny door of her imagining—you must lie face down in the sweet hill grasses and peer between the tender green of unfolded leaf and springing blade to see how Spring has come to this secret place.

With care and patience you may, perhaps, win an arduous way between the trunks that keep sentinel along its edge, and come at hazard under the hawthorn thickets where creamy buds foam over the dark branches, making a moonlight of their own.

It is worth such adventuring, for you shall come suddenly—still on hands and knees—into such cool deeps of bluebells, and see such incredible mists and shadows of blue and amethyst and mauve fill every hollow and rise round every upflung trunk, that the wood as far as eye can reach might be some fairy cavern undersea, where azure waters go to and fro over a floor of seaweed-green, and a roof of pearl spreads overhead.

The scent of flowers and green things growing rises on the still air. Far off, where the woodland ends in a sweep of the downs, rose campions mingle with the blue, and a faint mist of gold lies above the blossoming floor where spurge hangs out its double bell.

You shall see the evening sky—fair flakes of blue and rose and gold—between the late drifts of wild cherry and the rose-stained clouds of apple flower. So still and fair and sweet it is!

And then the nightingale begins. Gazing upward from your bluebell fastness, you shall see him on some blooming spray, clear-cut against the evening light. The exquisite song rises and falls, sinks to a wraith of sound, swells to a triumph chant, fills all the listening wood. Deep in the green glooms, the wood dove whispers. From some hazel spinney across the hills, the faint far cry of the cuckoo hangs on the still air.

Come hither!

D. T.

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AND
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by
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Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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Prorogue Plans Again Postponed; School 'Bagmen' Get One Year Each

Boston Today

Prorogue Hopes Once More Dashed

Legislative hope for prorogation by tomorrow night was completely obliterated today as Governor Curley announced he would resubmit tomorrow his plan for voluntary retirement of judges at the age of 70 years on three-quarters salary, and indicated still more new revenue will be made.

These measures, added to the debatable supplementary budget, the proposal to establish a state labor relations board, and several important matters, convinced most legislators that prorogation will be delayed until next week.

Among the measures still before the Legislature are that to curb the activities of private police and detectives in industrial disputes, that reducing from 70 to 65 years the eligibility age for recipients of old-age assistance, and Representative Albert F. Bigelow's order for an investigation of the State Public Works Department.

Governor Curley's bond-issue proposals are certain to consume considerable legislative time. One calls for $9,126,000 for a state building and the other calls for $5,050,000 to build six major bridges and reconstruct 131 small bridges damaged by the recent flood.

In view of these and other matters still pending, Senator James G. Moran, president of the Senate, declared today, "I can see no hope of prorogation before the end of the month. Governor Curley insists upon passage of a judges' retirement bill and new revenue measures. He undoubtedly will conduct an endurance contest until the Legislature gives in."

The Senate president's sentiments were supported by Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston, Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, Republican floor leader in the Senate, and several other legislators.

Governor Curley's proposal to transfer approximately $5,000,000 from the old-age assistance fund to the general fund undoubtedly will stir up trouble, inasmuch as a bill has already passed the Legislature authorizing distribution of this money to cities and towns. The money is the amount left from liquor tax receipts after the State has paid its one third share of old-age assistance costs.

Failure to prorogue tomorrow night may mean that the Legislature will continue at least until next week, inasmuch as the Republican preprimary convention will be held June 18, 19 and 20. During the Democratic convention, the House and Senate met only in informal session. Therefore, it appears that both branches will adopt the same procedure during the coming convention.

Fin Com Urges Coal 'Black List'

Establishment by the city of a "black list" of coal contractors was recommended in the report of the Finance Commission to the City Council this morning on the case of the Standard Coal Company Contract.

The report also recommended employment of a new fuel engineer, since, it points out, "by faithful compliance with the contract made with the city by Arthur D. Little, Inc., this company might have stopped the fraud the coal companies have perpetrated on the city and the hardship they have caused city employees and welfare recipients."

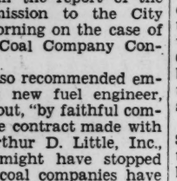
Other recommendations were that the Standard Coal Company should be paid nothing for the coal already delivered—whose size, quality and weight caused the complaints—unless payment is ordered by a court, and that "the supply department should not continue to buy all merchandise if it is to have no responsibility for delivery."

It was well known to city authorities, the report continued, that Max Kline, doing business in this instance as the Standard Coal Company, had been prosecuted in court on five occasions for fraudulent sales and deliveries of coal. In spite of this he was given the contract for supplying various city departments.

The fact that the Standard bid was $6000 below the next lowest, was compensated, according to the Finance Commission, by the cost of watching the weights, which necessitated among other things the employment of a deputy sealer at a cost of $2000.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon and tonight, with fog along shore, probably followed by clearing toward morning; Tuesday fair; slight temperature change; moderate easterly and variable winds, becoming northerly.

Vermont: Cloudy and much cooler tonight; Tuesday fair and slightly warmer.

For Remaining New England States: Showers tonight followed by fair Tuesday, continued cool.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming fresh northerly; showers tonight, probably clearing Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	60	Minneapolis	62	76
Bermuda	76	80	New Orleans	82	94
Chicago	54	90	New York	64	64
Denver	66	90	Norfolk	70	76
Helena	66	80	Philadelphia	64	70
Jacksonville	78	78	St. Louis	72	92
Kansas City	74	100	San Francisco	60	68
Los Angeles	60	74	Washington	68	76
Miami	78	78			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., June 15.
B—Maximum, June 14.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:40 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Tuesday 9:15 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

End of the Long, Long Trail

By a Staff Photographer
Cornelius V. Hyde — Hugh S. Noonan
Brighton Veteran Receives His Bonus Bonds

Carroll, Brown, Get One Year Each

Frederick Carroll and Robert T. Brown, both of South Boston, were sentenced to one year in the Charles Street jail and were fined $500 each by Judge John M. Gibbs in Suffolk Superior Court today. The two men were found guilty last week by a locked-up jury of having conspired to steal $50 from Mary Brennan, a substitute schoolteacher, and of other charges in that connection.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle brought out during the trial that Carroll and Brown had approached Miss Brennan by representing themselves as agents of Dr. Charles Edward Mackey, then chairman of the Boston School Commitee, and had persuaded her to pay them $50 and to get other substitute teachers to do the same in order that their names might be "frozen" on the permanent teachers list.

It was explained that, under a proposal then before the school committee, no new teachers would be given permanent positions until those on the "frozen" list had been appointed.

Motions for new trials and for stays of execution were denied by Judge Gibbs.

Budget 'Annex' Cut Is Proposed

A $600,000 slice will be cut from Governor Curley's supplementary budget figure of $1,693,000 if the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations has its way. Its representatives appeared at the House Ways and Means Committee hearing today.

Norman MacDonald, executive secretary of the Federation, called on the committee to pay no attention to items totaling $940,000—which had been included in the Governor's original budget but had been rejected or cut by the Legislature and were not reinstated in this supplementary budget.

Th original budget figure was $67,689,000—the biggest on record in the Commonwealth. To this has been added already a special appropriation of $3,200,000 for flood relief. With the further addition of this supplementary budget the total would be about $72,300,000—by far the largest sum cver appropriated in a single year in Massachusetts.

The supplementary budget, according to Mr. MacDonald, would, among other things, take care of "political heroes in the state income tax division," and would provide for continuance of the services of "the ambassador to Washington."

Hart Cummin of the New Bedford and Taunton Taxpayers Association declared: "The whole spirit of the State's budget system would be broken down if the Legislature allowed items to pass in the supplementary budget which it rejected in the original budget."

Mr. Cummin also recommended that the committee "scrutinize carefully" many other specific requests in this supplementary budget, especially one of $245,000 for maintenance of state departments.

Anti-Roosevelt Group in Boston

Leaders of three anti-Roosevelt forces, the Rev. Charles E Coughlin, Dr. Francis E. Townsend and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, swung into Boston last night, attacked the Roosevelt Administration, predicted his defeat in November and immediately left town for other states.

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin, leader of the Union for Social Justice, and former supporter of the President, declared sharply that neither President Roosevelt nor Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican presidential nominee, "is worth a nickel—in fact a plugged nickel."

Dr. Townsend, father of the Townsend plan, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, successor to Huey Long as leader of the "Share-the-Wealth" movement, predicted President Roosevelt's defeat, on the grounds that their organizations controlled 25,000,000 votes, a balance of power. While political observers swallowed the prediction with several grains of salt. If these groups poll even a sizable portion of the 25,000,000 they could control the election, inasmuch as only 39,816,522 votes were cast in 1934.

The radio priest subjected the Roosevelt Administration to a severe

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Legal Securities Bought Boston 4's

An hour after Edmund L. Dolan, then city treasurer, had refused to buy 150,000 "Boston 4's," these same bonds were sold to the Legal Securities Corporation. This happened on Aug. 4, 1032, and on the next day the bonds were sold to the city at about two points higher than their original offering price to the city.

This was the highlight of testimony by Roger A. Fowler of Burr Gannett & Company of Boston, a security house, in Suffolk Superior Court late this afternoon.

A New York bond house, unable to find a purchaser for a $460,000 block of bonds, finally negotiated a sale for these bonds to the Legal Securities Corporation at the suggestion of an employee of the E. L. Dolan Company in April, 1931.

This was read into the record today by George R. Farnum, special counsel for the City of Boston, in the city's $250,000 suit in Superior Court against Edmund L. Dolan and six others.

The deposition was made by Francis P. Gallagher, associated with George B. Gibbs, Inc., New York broker. He stated that his house had sought a purchaser for $460,000 worth of City of Paterson bonds, and at the suggestion of Frederick J. Reardon, a defendant in the Dolan suit, he had sold the bonds to Legal Securities Corporation. Previous testimony has already

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

New Fog Blanket Holds Up Shipping

Impenetrable fog which has slowed up shipping along the New England coast for the past eight days rolled into Boston Harbor again today, and upset steamship schedules.

The Eastern Steamship Lines steamer, New York, came through from New York despite the fog, and the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company's steamer, Berkshire, made port on a specially chartered trip to land members and relatives of the Lambskin Club of Philadelphia enroute to Maine for a two-day outing. The club is composed of members of the Masonic fraternity who are connected with the police and fire departments of Philadelphia. Heavy rain failed to dampen the ardor of the visitors who boarded buses for Maine.

It took three hours for a transatlantic passenger liner to come to the East Boston dock from the lower harbor, usually done in 30 minutes. The American Merchant Liner, American Merchant, in from London, finally docked at 11 a. m. after being forced by fog to anchor in the harbor.

House Passes Curley Tax Bills

Three of Governor Curley's proposed tax measures were passed to be engrossed by the House of Representatives today. Two are already on the statute books and were up for renewal. The third will go into effect for the first time if the Senate concurs with the House.

This last mentioned was the highly controversial tax to increase the revenue from dog tracks on all amounts above $50,000 from 3½ to 5 per cent. The dog racing measure was contained in the Governor's original tax proposals and had already been rejected. This time it was accompanied by a special message.

Some idea of the amount obtainable under the new 5 per cent tax is contained in the fact that the Revere Dog Track takes in close to $100,000 nightly.

The other two tax bills were as follows:

1. Continuation of the third cent in the 3-cent gasoline tax to April 30, 1939. When this measure was passed several years ago, its term expired on April 30, 1937. A so-called "temporary" tax, its opponents at the time warned that the tax would be renewed when its time was up.

2. Continuation of the 10 per cent surtax on all incomes. This is an additional tariff levied on corporation and individual taxes already paid to the State which produces approximately $3,000,000 in revenue.

Bay State Vets Get $83,000,000 In Bonus Bonds

Postmen Delivering $50,000,000 to Former Soldiers in Boston Area

Delay in Cashing

Red-uniformed, bewhiskered old Santa Claus is making his annual visit to homes of the nation more than six months ahead of schedule this year, as approximately 3,600,000 veterans of the World War figuratively sit at home before the fireplace, waiting for the sound of his bells.

St. Nick has a multitude of helpers this year, all of whom appear, not in the traditional garb of his rotund figure, but in the powder-blue uniforms of the United States Post Office Department. Over their backs are slung brown leather pouches, brim-full of presents for those at home. No bells will ring from the necks of Donner and Blitzen. The plain little doorbell in the kitchen, however, will suffice.

Identification Needed

At the first tinkle of this bell, veterans are urged to go immediately to the door, as the postman will be so busy tonight that he won't have time to ring twice. Each ex-soldier also is urged to have a likeness with him, if he does not personally know the postman. Then the present—the long-awaited baby bonus bonds—will be handed over.

Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning the first bonus delivery in Massachusetts was made. Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague presented the certificate to Miss Helen M. Logue, who became one of the first persons in the country to receive the bonus bonds. Miss Logue, long before the United States entered the World War, volunteered her services with the Harvard Unit which served with the British forces at Camers, France, where she saw active service. Later she returned to the United States to offer her services to the American Red Cross, with which she served until 1920.

Payment to Continue

This payment will continue this evening shortly after 5 o'clock, for all veterans whose applications were received by the Treasury Department disbursing officer in the Federal Building in time. Delivery was made this morning to a few ex-doughboys who gave their business address instead of their home address.

Approximately $83,000,000 will be delivered to more than 137,000 veterans in Massachusetts, about $50,000,000 of which is destined for Greater Boston men and women. More than 3,000,000 veterans throughout the nation will receive $1,650,000,000, totalling 28,094,875 bonds. Average payment to former soldiers, sailors nurses aviators, etc., totals approximately $586. Each veteran will receive a registered letter containing a number of baby bonus bonds, in $50 denominations, a check for the odd amount of money above the multiple of 50, and a letter of transmittal, giving complete information about the bonds.

Delay in Cashing

Although it was previously announced that veterans in the Greater Boston area could cash their bonds a few minutes after receiving them, it now appears that they will not be able to have them certified until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock and then will receive only an interim receipt until checks for the full amount are mailed out Wednesday or Thursday. A list of these certifying units for Boston veterans includes:

Arlington: Armory, 120 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge
Belmont: Belmont Police Station, Belmont.
Boston: Armories at East Newton Street, 925 Commonwealth Avenue, Irvington Street, Back Bay; 380 Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown; John A. Andrew School, Andrew Square, South Boston; Henry L. Pierce School, Codman Square, Dorchester; Mary E. Curley School, Center Street, Jamaica Plain; Charles Sumner School, Roslindale Square, Roslindale; Tileston School, Babson Street, Mattapan; Elliott School, Charter Street, North End.
Braintree: Armory, Hancock Street, Quincy.
Brookline: Armory, 925 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston.
Cambridge: Armory, 120 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.
Chelsea: Armory, Bellingham Square, Chelsea.
Everett: Armory, 86 Chelsea Street, Everett.
Lexington: Belmont Police Station, Belmont
Malden: Armory, Mountain Avenue, Malden.
Medford: Armory, High Street, near Medford Square, Medford.
Melrose: Armory, Mountain Avenue, Malden.
Milton: Tileston School, Babson Street, Mattapan; Armory, Hancock Street, Quincy.
Needham: Town Hall, Needham.
Newton: Armory, 1137 Washington Street, West Newton.
Quincy: Armory, Hancock Street, near Quincy Square, Quincy.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Springfield Meets Lack Of Skilled Labor

Steps Are Taken to Train Young Men of City as Machinists

Mayor Takes Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 15—A determined effort is being made here by Mayor Martens' emergency re-employment committee to relieve the shortage of skilled labor due in part to the removal of workers to Connecticut industrial centers. An experimental course for machinists, growing out of the committee's activities, conducted at the Springfield Trade School for a period of 10 weeks, has brought such good results that a full-time summer course of the same nature is projected.

The plan is to give unemployed men of requisite promise a season of training in various types of machine work, such as the operating of lathes, milling machines, shapers and grinders, with instruction in blueprint and micrometer reading. It is hoped to get partial financial support for this training from federal funds, with the rest locally subscribed.

With 70 per cent of the men who pursued the first course placed in permanent jobs, it is felt that the case warrants continuance of the plan. Robert O. Small, director of the State Division of Vocatonal Education, has shown a strong interest in the movement and it is believed that similar classes will be formed in other centers of the state.

The Mayor's committee, which consists of three members of the City Council and four private citizens, has met with good co-operation from manufacturers. In a way it is a revival of a body that during two years of the depression obtained a great number of temporary jobs for unemployed men and women. At this time there are fewer calls for persons to do common unskilled work, partly because of WPA projects, but there is a demand for men having special training and experience.

In pursuing this program the committee is actuated by several motives: to help men to become self-sustaining, to relieve the burden on the welfare department, to give support to local industries, to prevent industries leaving town because of insufficient labor, to stem loss of population from an exodus of skilled workers, and to help real estate and tax conditions by a more sustained demand for homes and rents.

Road Projects Total $7,600,000

Bids for $7,600,000 in highway and grade-crossing elimination projects will be asked in the next few weeks, it was announced by William F. Callahan, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, who pointed out today that this program would be considerably larger than any other advertised in a similar period by the State.

Massachusetts itself will be required to pay only $1,700,000 of the cost of the 31 projects with the remaining amount cared for by the Federal Government under the Hayden-Cartwright Act in seven cases, and with outright federal grants in the rest.

The actual commencement of work awaits official approval of the various propects by the Federal Government, Mr. Callahan stated.

The most important single item in the list is the proposed rebuilding of the Newburyport Turnpike for 4.8 miles between Saugus and Lynnfield. The cost of this $1,500,000, is to be shared equally by the State and Federal Governments.

Other large undertakings are the construction of a new location for Route 128, the circumferential highway, between Lynnfield and Peabody, a distance of 3.9 miles; reconstruction of five miles of highway between Routes 3 and 3A from Pembroke to Marshfield, and construction of a new highway for 2.9 miles from Boadway, Revere, through Malden and Saugus to the Newburyport Turnpike.

Among Greater Boston projects are the following: grade - crossing elimination on the New Haven railroad at Dedham Road, Canton; highway grade separation at Andover Street, Peabody; traffic circle at Bridge and Commercial Streets, Cambridge; grade-crossing elimination on Union Street, Braintree; replacement of underpass on Salem Turnpike under Boston & Maine Railroad in Danvers, and replacement of underpass on Paradise Road, Swampscott.

Commencement Speakers

Dr. Alessandro Ghigi
Rector of the University of Bologna, Italy, Who Spoke at Boston University

Prof. Robert E. Doherty
President-Elect of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Who Spoke at Tufts College

Nations Urged to Curb Greed In the Cause of World Peace By Hull at Brown Exercises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 15—Each nation should seek in time of peace to arrange its own affairs and its relations with other nations in such a way as to make resort to war unnecessary, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared today at the alumni meeting of Brown University. Secretary Hull, who was one of 11 recipients of honorary degrees awarded by Brown, received the degree of Doctor of Laws at the exercises.

Dealing almost entirely with the foreign relations of the United States, Secretary Hull charged that the "predatory instinct of national aggrandizement is again rampant and has already set armies marching in some parts of the world.

Compacts Violated

"Solemn international agreements," he said, "are being violated with a light heart. Apprehension, suspicion and confusion rule the political relations among mo nations. Search for narrowly exclusive advantage and utter disregard of the broad constructive principles of fair-dealing and of co-operative action to a great extent dominate international economic relations. In nearly every domain of life, hostility prevails over friendliness and distrust over confidence and good faith.

"If the world is not to be plunged into another cataclysm," Secretary Hull declared, "friendliness and confidence, fair dealing and good faith must triumph once more, in the relations among nations, over hostility, distrust, suspicion and greed.

Duty of Citizenship

"This cannot come to pass unless the spirit underlying national policies undergoes a rebirth—unless individuals within nations through their personal conduct, through their exercise of responsible citizenship, devote themselves to the cause of such rebirth. For, in the final analysis, no nation is better than the individuals who compose it.

"We are confronted today with new and grave political, social, and economic problems that spring out of the growing complexities of modern civilization. We can solve these problems if we have the same moral fortitude, the same qualities of character that our people invariably exhibited when crises arose in our national existence.

"We cannot, through supine moral decadence, let America decline from its spiritual and material greatness. It is within our power to will and to achieve for our nation a new advance toward the exalted goal of our forefathers' unflinching endeavor."

Bates Bestows Honors on Historian, Poet and Editor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, June 15—Among those receiving honorary degrees from Bates College today were Mark Sullivan, political historian, Robert Frost, New England poet, and Duncan Sinclair, Editor of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, and The Herald of Christian Science.

To Mr. Sullivan was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws while Mr. Frost and Mr. Sinclair received the Doctor of Letters. Both poet and political writer received their bachelors' degrees from Harvard. Mr. Sinclair, however, is a graduate of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, where he stood first in all departments of study. Physics and chemistry were his field at that time and he lectured as well in metallurgy. For 21 years he was head of the physical science department at Glasgow Academy, resigning his work to devote full time to Christian Science. In 1922 he was appointed Associate Editor of the periodicals he now edits.

Labor Relations Plan Rejected

The Senate Ways and Means Committee today reported adversely on a bill to establish a State Labor Relations Board to guarantee in intrastate commerce the right of collective bargaining by employees.

The House has already accepted an adverse report on the measure.

Gain in Tin Use

World tin consumption continues to gain steadily, consumption in this country advancing 45 per cent in the last year.

Maine Goes to Polls To Name Candidates For Coming Election

PORTLAND, Maine, June 15 (AP)—Maine voters made their choice today among partisan candidates to nominations for national, state and county offices.

Political leaders professed to see in the unusually large number of Republican aspirants to two of Maine's three national House seats, and a similar preponderance of candidates for legislative posts, an augury of heavy balloting and consequently slow returns.

The Republican and Democratic primary ballots listed nearly 900 names.

The pre-primary campaign ended with two national figures, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and Dr. Francis E. Townsend on the stump for candidates their organizations had endorsed.

The radio priest broadcast yesterday in behalf of two Republican and one Democratic congressional aspirants backed by his National Union for Social Justice. They were James C. Oliver (R) and Joseph W. Connolly (D), in the first district, and A. Raymond Rogers (R), in the second district.

The Townsend Plan founder spoke at Augusta for the Rev. J. Clarence Leckemby, seeking the Second District Republican nomination. Mr. Leckemby was openly displeased at a speech by one of Dr. Townsend's aides.

Dr. Clinton T. Wunder endorsed the candidacy of Blin W. Page, a banker, for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, also sought by Secretary of State Lewis O. Barrows.

Democrats, with far fewer contests, made much less of a campaign than the Republicans.

Gov. Louis J. Brann, F. Harold Dubord and Ernest L. McLean, all Democrats, were unopposed for the United States Senate, Governor and Second District congressional nominations.

Second Payments On Income Tax Today

SHORTLY after this edition came off the press this afternoon, deadline for payment of the second installment of federal income taxes became due. Before the inexorably moving clock in the collector's office boomed 4:30, taxpayers should have come and gone.

Good news for those who send their money by mail, however, lay in the announcement that any persons who mail their quarterly payments will not be taken to task if the envelope bears a postmark not later than midnight tonight. Failure to pay on time will cost the taxpayer his privilege of paying on the installment plan, as well as additional payments in the form of penalty interest.

1151 Students Get Degrees At Boston U.

New Corporate State in Rome Defended by Italian Educator

Tufts Honors 445

Commencements Hold Stages at Other Colleges in New England

The tread of capped and gowned students today sounded in Boston and Medford as Boston University and Tufts College held their annual commencement exercises.

Boston University, which graduated 1151 students, held its exercises in the Boston Arena before a crowd of 10,000 faculty, relatives and friends. For the occasion Boston University brought Prof. Alesasandro Ghigi, rector of the University of Bologna, Italy, as principal speaker at the commencement.

Ten Honorary Degrees

Ten honorary degrees were conferred by Boston University. Rabbi Harry Levi of Temple Israel, of Boston, was given the degree of doctor of divinity. Professor Ghigi was awarded a doctor of science degree. Other degree recipients were, Edwin Franko Goldman, musician; Charles Reynolds Brown, emeritus dean of the Yale University Divinity School; Louis S. Cox, a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; Earl E. Harper, president of Simpson College, Iowa; Walter A. Jessup, educator; Mary K. Simkhovitch, social worker, and William A. White, physician.

Professor Ghigi declared in his commencement address that the new corporate state of Italy provides a better and fairer distribution of wealth and promotes cordiality in the relations of the social classes. Professor Ghigi said that the new corporate state may once more serve as a model for the world.

Example of America

"If, however," Professor Ghigi stater, "the statesmen of Europe had considered the compactness of the American states, which on account of the origin of their populations are a mosaic of numerous races, they would have understood very well that the necessity of social life, the economic aspirations taken as the basis of a freely chosen political regime, can produce a linguistic union without conflicts or shocks."

The final event of the Boston University commencement will take place this evening at the Pops with "Boston University Night."

Exercises at Tufts

At its eighteenth commencement Tufts College today graduated 445 students and awarded seven honorary degrees at the outdoor auditroium between Ballou Hall and Goddard Chapel in Medford. Principal degree recipient was Prof. Robert E. Doherty, president-elect of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, who spoke for all the recipients of the honorary degrees. Dorothy Thompson, author, journalist and wife of Sinclair Lewis, was the only woman to be awarded a degree.

Northeastern Plans

Tonight the Boston Arena will again resound to the tread of graduate files as Northeastern University awards 416 degrees in courses in the four schools. It will also confer four honorary degrees. The recipients will be Dr. Clarence C. Williams, president of Lehigh University; Edwin S. Webster, one of the founders of the firm of Stone and Webster; Dr. Lloyd C. Douglas, author, and Dr. Audrey A. Potter, dean of the engineering schools at Purdue.

Harvard was today preparing to hold the annual meeting of the faculty of arts and science at 8 p. m., in University Hall. Later at 10 p. m. the senior class will hold its annual spread and dance at Lowell House.

Reason and Courage

The use of reason, religion and courage was stressed by baccalaureate speakers yesterday as Harvard, Boston University and Tufts held their baccalaureate services preliminary to graduation.

In Memorial Church, Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard, urged the senior class of Harvard to use their reason, which he styled the "candle of the Lord" in teir daily problems, rater than entering a state of intellectual sterility common among great numbers of people today.

Dr. Conant preferred to live in a country where there is free and ample discussion, if important, rather than dweli in a country where many such matters are solved by a political decree. He preferred tedious discussion to an efficiently planned national economy coupled with the stifling, though legal, or extra-legal, methods or opinions at variance with the doctrines o fthose in control.

Religion Stressed

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, in his baccalaureate address at Symphony Hall, exhorted the young men and women to remember that just as surely as they are living in an age which glorifies material things and natural scientific accomplishment, personal lives are barren if they accept eduaction and ignore religion.

Speaking on "The Challenge of Commencement" at the Tufts College baccalaureate at Goddard Chapel in Medford, Dr. John A. Cousens, president of Tufts, challenged the members of the graduation class to go into their new world not with a spirit of pessimism, but with courage, skill and diligence.

Discussing the present economic situation, Dr. Cousens said: "Economic systems fail if men are lazy, dishonest, unskillful, ignorant; gov-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

FINE ARTS — Charles Laughton, Merle Oberon and Robert Donat in "Private Life of Henry VIII." 1:25, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Fox Movietone News, March of Time & 14, and at 12:45 daily Haydn's Symphony # 6 in G major, recorded by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under direction of Serge Koussevitzky.

UNIVERSITY—"The Golden Arrow," with Bette Davis. 3:25, 6 35, 9:40. Also "Too Many Parents," with George Brent. 1:58, 5:05, 8:10.

EXETER—Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor in "Small Town Girl." 3, 5:55, 8:50 Also "Treachery Rides the Range." 2:05, 5, 7:55.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Here Comes Trouble," with Paul Kelly. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Things to Come." 3:25, 6:30, 9:55.

BOSTON—"Show Boat," starring Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, and Paul Robeson. 1:13, 3, 6:20 9:40. Also "Two in Revolt." 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5:50, 8:20.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Edward G. Robinson in "Bullets or Ballots." Fenway: 1:10, 4.07, 7:04, 10. Paramount: 10:28 a. m., 1:13, 4, 6:50, 9:34. Also "Sky Parade," with Jimmie Allen. William Gargan and Katherine de Mille. Fenway: 2:42, 5:39, 8:36. Paramount: 9:10, 11:58 a. m., 2:46, 5:34, 8:22.

Tonight at the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—Boston University Night. No public sale. 8:30.

TREMONT—Ann Harding in "Lady Consents." 10:16 a. m., 1:01, 3:57, 6:53, 9:49. Also "Professional Soldier," with Victor McLaglen, Freddie Bartholomew and Gloria Stuart. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:26, 5:22, 8:19

MEMORIAL—"Let's Sing Again," starring Bobby Green 10:23 a. m., 1:20, 4:17, 7:14, 10:11. Also "Bunker Bean" 11:51 a. m., 2:48, 5:45, 8:42

METROPOLITAN—Robert Taylor and Loretta Young in "Private Number." 11:24 a. m., 2:07, 4:50, 7:42, 10:25. Stage: The Pickens Sisters featured in "Broadway Glamour."

UPTOWN—"The Golden Arrow." 1, 4, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Things to Come." 2:25, 5:35, 8:45.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Major Bowes." "Pathe Topics." "F's and Cues." "Stranger Than Fiction," "The Poodle," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

MODERN—Joe E. Brown in "Sons o' Guns." 9, 11:32 a. m., 2:04, 4:36, 7:08, 9:40. Also "Champagne Charlie," featuring Paul Cavanagh and Helen Wood. 10:27 a. m., 1:59, 3:30, 6:03, 8:35.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Sylvia Sidney and Spencer Tracy in "Fury." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:25. Also "Speed," with James Stuart and Wendy Barrie. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

Other Events

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Regular meeting. 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Greek Art" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

M. I. T.—Convention of the New England States Association of Power Engineers.

HORTICULTURAL HALL—Peony and Rose Show.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD — Baseball game. Boston Bees vs. St. Louis Cardinals, 3.

CHANDLER SCHOOL — Commencement exercises in the First Baptist Church of Boston, corner Clarendon and Newbury Streets, 3, followed by reception to graduates and friends at the school, 345 Marlborough Street.

Harvard '11 'Boys' at Cambridge for Jubilee Reunion

Registration is heavy as returning members pour into the university city from practically every state in the Union and nine foreign countries.

The Harvard Union hummed with conversation, punctuated now and then with percussion effects by back slappers, as members of the class of 1911 registered this morning for their four-day reunion, and picked up threads of interest which occupied them on the Yard a quarter century ago.

This year's jubilee celebrants are conscious of a particular significance in their gathering, since this is also Harvard's tercentenary year.

Become Famous

A number of the faces which were familiar only to their classmates 25 years ago, have since become famous in much wider circles. Others, though bearing no "blushing honors thick upon them" have surrounded themselves with admiring family circles of their own and are proudly presenting wives, children, and even grandchildren.

Gluyas Williams, nationally appreciated illustrator, has depicted some of the features of reunion time in a series of drawings which have been appearing in "The Eleventh Hour"—a publication which has been preparing the way for the event.

Among Others

Beside Mr. Williams a number of other classmates who have become famous may be seen beneath the orange-on-red-striped hat bands of the reunion. Among them are: Hanford MacNider, former United States Minister to Canada and commander of the American Legion; Richard Whitney, former president of the New York Stock Exchange; Conrad Aiken, poet; Arthur Sweetser, Secretary of the League of Nations; Kenneth Macgowan, motion picture producer; Herbert Jacques, president of the United States Golf Association; and George E. Judd, manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The returning members of this 1911 class are coming from practically every state of the Union and from nine foreign countries. An attendance of about 300 is expected. They will join with the general throng of alumni, numbering about 4000, who are coming back for one or more of the events of commencement week.

Class Extravaganza

Tonight the traditional class extravaganza will be presented in the Rindge Auditorium. Tomorrow, fathers and sons will spend the day in sports at the Dedham Country and Polo Club, while wives and smaller children will have an outing of their own at the Essex Country Club.

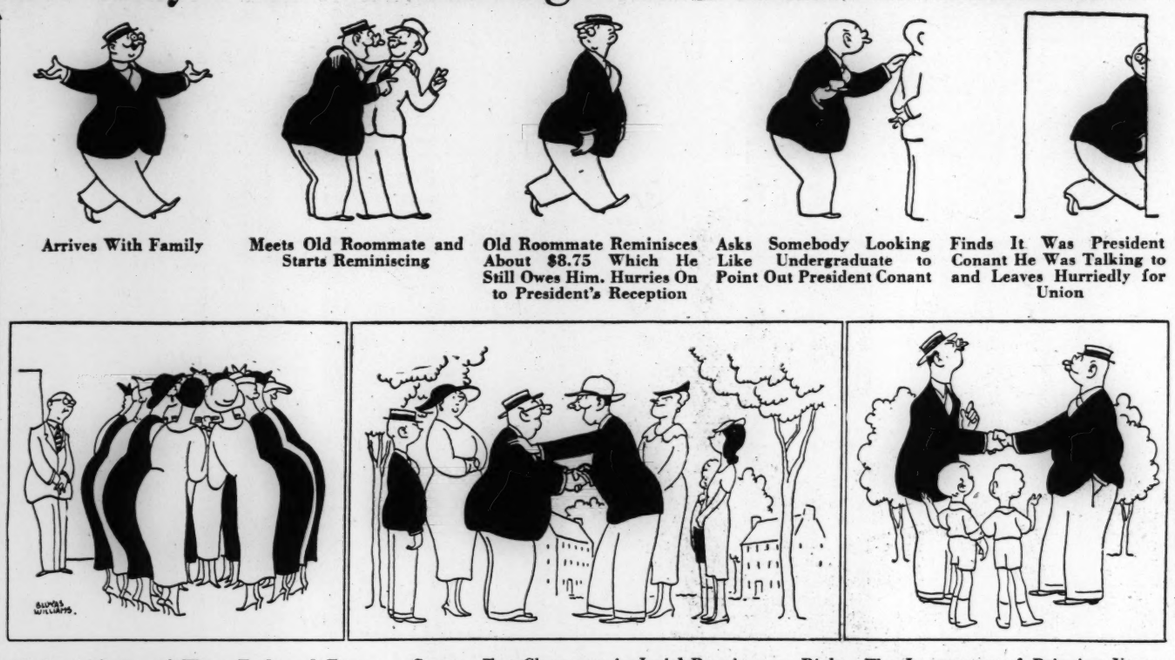
Incidentally, according to a class statistician, less than 90 of the 629 living members of the class are still single.

On Wednesday the 1911 class is responsible for the humorous Ivy Oration in the course of the Stadium exercises, and in the evening the members will gather for their banquet at the Harvard Club of Boston.

Social Program

On Thursday, commencement day, the families of classmates are to attend miscellaneous social programs and pay visits to historical spots in Greater Boston, while their husbands and fathers watch the ceremonies.

Thehalf-century group, the class of 1886, has established headquarters at the Hotel Somerset. On commencement day it will act as host at Phillips Brooks House to all graduates of 1889 or earlier.



Arrives With Family — Meets Old Roommate and Starts Reminiscing — Old Roommate Reminisces About $8.75 Which He Still Owes Him. Hurries On to President's Reception — Asks Somebody Looking Like Undergraduate to Point Out President Conant — Finds It Was President Conant He Was Talking to and Leaves Hurriedly for Union

Left—A Group of Wives Each and Every One of Which Didn't Want to Come Because They Wouldn't Know Anyone and Wouldn't Have Anyone to Talk to. The Figure in the Distance Is Just a Classmate Who Came Along

Center—Two Classmates in Jovial Reunion, Stalling for Time as They Realize That They've Got to Introduce Their Families, With the Only Clue to the Other's Name a Dim Feeling That They Sat Next to Each Other in Gov. I

Right—The Importance of Bringing Your Children Demonstrated by Two Sons Who Have Known Each Other for Five Minutes Politely Introducing Two Parents Who Have Been in the Same Class for 25 Years Without Getting Around to Knowing Each Other

Return of Harvard 1911 Class as Pictured by Gluyas Williams, Member of the Class, in "The Eleventh Hour," Official Organ at Pre-Reunion Headquarters

Legal Securities Bought Boston 4's

(Continued from Page 9)

brought out that in April, 1931, when the sale was made, Mr. Reardon was an employee of the E. L. Dolan Company. Later he was connected with Legal Securities Corporation.

This evidence followed close upon a second ruling by Judge Edward F. Hanify that the City of Boston is the proper party to bring the current suit for the recovery of $250,000 from Mr. Dolan, city treasurer under the mayoralty regime of James M. Curley.

After hearing excerpts from over a dozen wills read into the court record to meet the assertion by Mr. Dolan's counsel that the city is not the lawful party to sue, Judge Hanify strengthened his ruling of last week.

At that time he stated that the city is the owner and administrator of the sinking fund, retirement fund and other municipal funds, when Thomas H. Mahony had taken exception to the case on this point.

Today, Judge Hanify ruled that in addition the city is the owner and administrator of trust funds created by the wills of many public spirited citizens who make special gifts to the city.

"I am satisfied by the rules of the law," ruled the judge, "that the funds given by devise or bequest that have been mentioned in these several bills are the property of the City of Boston and that the city is the proper party to sue for their misuse. . . ."

Henry E. Foley, corporation counsel, read from attested copies of will gifts and bequests to the city—beginning with Christopher Gibson's will of 1764, and Benjamin Franklin's bequest of 1000 pounds by which the Franklin Foundation was established.

To the handful of spectators in the courtroom the will revealed a few of the forces from which some of the city's extra curricular expenditures are allowed. For example, city counsel in May, 1917, accepted a gift of $25,000 under the will of Peter P. F. de Grand, "for using picture books for infants in schools."

Excerpts from many wills were read into the record, including the following individuals: George F. Parkman, George L. Rawdige, George Robert White, George O. Hovey, Mary P. C. Cummings, Walter Scott, Abraham Shuman and Andrew Carnegie.

Fire Fighting by Radio

A new type ultra-short-wave radio telephone has been developed by the United States forest service for airplanes used in fighting forest fires.

Anti-Roosevelt Group in Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

tongue lashing, insisting "four more years of Roosevelt will lead to Tugwell fascism." He characterized Rexford G. Tugwell as the power behind the Roosevelt throne.

As for President Roosevelt and Governor Landon, he said, "One of them is a promise-breaker and the other is a dumbbell."

* * *

The Union for Social Justice leader visited Boston to deliver a broadcast to Maine voters who go to the polls today to nominate candidates for United States Senator, Governor, and United States Representatives. Doctor Townsend and the Rev. Mr. Smith were on their way to Maine to take part in the Maine primaries also.

During his Maine broadcast, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin announced he would reveal his stand in the presidential fight next Friday night in a radio address. He promised his speech would create a "sensation."

Continuing his denunciation of both the Republican and Democratic parties, the radio priest declared:

"The Democrats have put the country on the dole standard. The Republicans want to put it on the booby standard. The Republicans have for their convention nominee Landon of oil fame and Knox of money fame.

"They wrote in their platform some ridiculous things. They want to restore to Congress the right to coin and regulate money now vested in the President. Who in God's name ever heard of the President having this right? It is a federal reserve system which controls the scarcity of money. The Republicans are so dumb from the shoulders up they don't even know this."

Turning to President Roosevelt, the Detroit clergyman charged, "He broke his promises and did not throw the money changers out of the temple, but instead, turned over the keys of the temple to them."

During his broadcast he urged the nomination of James Oliver, a Republican candidate for United States Representative in the First Maine district who has endorsed the Townsend Plan; Joseph Connolly, Democratic candidate in the same district, and Raymond Rogers of Waterville, a Republican and Townsendite in the Second District fight for United States Representative.

* * *

Dr. Townsend and the Rev. Mr. Smith, in their brief interview, indicated the strong possibility of a coalition of the Townsend, Share-the-Wealth and Coughlin forces into a strong unit which would seek to bring about the defeat of President Roosevelt.

The two companions, traveling about the country on an "anti-Roosevelt" tour, bitterly denounced the President and his social security program.

Dr. Townsend said he is withholding his opinion regarding Governor Landon until "after our board meeting and our convention in Cleveland." However, he declared, coalition sentiment will never support President Roosevelt.

"The Landon platform, especially on old age pensions, is vague and indefinite. But I can't tell you just now whom we will support," he said.

Dr. Townsend indicated that the Townsend Plan convention in Cleveland on July 15 may nominate presidential and vice-presidential candidates. As for the platform to be adopted, he said it would contain only two planks, one for old age pensions of $200 a month and another calling for a universal sales tax.

The Townsend plan author announced that the Rev. Clinton T. Wunder, eastern regional director of the Townsend movement, will abandon his present duties and travel around the country in behalf of the national defense fund.

Dr. Townsend also announced he would refuse to pay a penny if he is fined for contempt as a result of his walking out of the congressional investigation of the Townsend Plan movement.

World to Hear China

A very powerful short-wave broadcasting station, giving world-wide transmission, is to be constructed near Nanking, China.

Bay State Vets Get $83,000,000 In Bonus Bonds

(Continued from Page 9)

Revere: Armory, Bellingham Square, Chelsea.
Somerville: Armory, 191 Highland Avenue, Somerville.
Stoneham: Armory, Mountain Avenue, Malden.
Waltham: Armory, Sharon Street, Waltham.
Watertown: Armory, Sharon Street, Waltham.
Wellesley: Town Hall, Wellesley Square, Wellesley.
Weston: Armory, Sharon Streef, Waltham.
Weymouth: Armory, Hancock Street, near Quincy Square, Quincy.
Winthrop: Town Hall, Winthrop.

Precautions Taken

Every precaution has been taken by the United States Government to insure proper handling and delivery of these bonus bonds. It has placed the burden of responsibility on its force of postal inspectors and secret service agents. According to John J. Breslin, chief postal inspector for the New England area, immediate arrest and swift prosecution will follow detection of fraudulent receipt of these bonds. Police all over the country have been asked to co-operate by contributing the help of their reserves. At the certifying units, armed national guardsmen will be ready for any emergency.

In some localities outside the Boston area, certification units will be open tonight to allow immediate action on the bonds. Veterans who have no urgent need for the money are urged not to cash their bonds immediately, but let interest accumulate at 3 per cent. It also has been pointed out that by this action needier veterans may be able to get quicker action on their money.

Newspapers during the past week have printed admonitions to veterans not to be too hasty to invest their money. They have cautioned against giving too much ear to promotors of get-rich-quick schemes. "Take your time" has been the theme of most of these warnings, pointing out that veterans have waited 18 years for the bonds, and that it might be worth while to wait a little longer to insure against losing the whole amount.

Veterans who will not be at home this evening should notify the post office. All undelivered bonds will be returned to the temporary headquarters of the Veterans' Bureau at 1 State Street. Any veteran who has moved to another address should see that information reaches Col. William J. Blake at the Veterans' Bureau, Room 608, in the Federal Building.

It has been predicted by officials of the Home Owners Loan Corporation that the bonus distribution will speed up liquidation of Government home loans made to large numbers of veterans. These loans form a large part of the approximately $3,000,000,000 loaned to more than 1,000,000 home owners by the HOLC.

How veterans will spend their money has been estimated by American Legion officials, who found by a survey that spending would run along these lines:

Payment of old debts: 31.4 per cent.

Homes and home life expenses: 32.4 per cent.

Business and investments: 7.8 per cent.

Family clothing: 7 per cent.

Motorcars and machinery: 8.7 per cent.

Insurance, education, savings accounts and miscellaneous: 12.7 per cent.

State Teachers College Presents Degrees to 45

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., June 15—Degrees of Bachelor of Science in education were awarded to 45 members of the senior class at the Westfield State Teachers College by Dr. Charles Russell, president. Miss Roberta H. Wall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Wall of Springfield, was graduated with the highest honors and four other students were graduated with honors.

Thomas H. Sullivan of Millbury, member of the advisory board of the State Department of Education and the scheduled graduation speaker, was unable to be present and his place was taken by Dr. Russell.

Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of the college, presided at the exercises and Prof. Ernest W. Hocking, of Harvard Univeristy, was the commencement speaker.

Among the trustees present were Mrs. Dwight Morrow, mother of Mrs. Charles A. Lindberg; Mrs. Frank Teagle, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. George B. Ford, of Northampton.

1151 Students Get Degrees at Boston U. Commencement

(Continued from Page 9)

ernment success can be but temporrary, no matter what the form, if leaders are unfaithful, unsympathetic, unintelligent."

Senator Glass Heads List of U. S. Notables Honored at Dartmouth

HANOVER, N. H., June 15 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia was described as "one of the nation's great" today by Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, who conferred an honorary degree on him at Dartmouth's commencement.

Others receiving honorary degrees of doctor of laws were: Dr. Steward Bryan, president of William and Mary College, Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and Alfred L. Ripley, financier, of Andover, Mass.

Of Senator Glass, Dr. Hopkins said: "The prospect for your statesmanship is nationwide. Son of the Old Dominion, where formerly 'damned Yankee' was held to be a single word, and welcome guest in this college of the north country, in which the only Democrat of repute was a horse-drawn vehicle:

"This ceremony may be held to be emblematic of the lessened partisanships and the greater appreciations which spell the death of sectionalism, an evidence of progress to which your own material service and well-earned prestige have contributed in no small degree."

Other degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of Letters—Allan Nevins of New York, journalist and author; Nathan Van Patten, librarian, Stanford University.

Doctor of Science — Francis Gilman Blake '08, professor of medicine, Yale University; Thomas Barbour, director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

Master of Arts—Paul Starrett Sample '20, California artist, and Edgar Clarkson Hirst, taxation and banking authority, of Concord.

Dr. Hopkins conferred bachelor of arts degrees upon a class of 488, the largest graduating class in Dartmouth's history.

Nine Honorary Degrees Conferred by Williams; 175 Seniors Graduated

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 15 (AP) — Williams College presented George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia, former United States Senator from Pennsylvania, a honorary degree of doctor of laws at its 142nd commencement exercises here today.

Eight others received honorary degrees at the ceremony during which President Tyler Bennett presented bachelor of arts degrees to a class of 175.

Recipients of honorary degrees, most of them Williams alumni, were: doctor of humane letters, Prof. Harry Gunnison Brown, '10, economist, University of Missouri; Prof. Morris Bryan Lambie, '04, political scientist, Harvard University; Frank L. Boyden, headmaster of Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass.

Doctor of science: Dr. Gilbert Horraw, '09, of Boston, surgeon.

Doctor of laws: Henry L. Shattuck, of Boston, treasurer of Harvard University.

Doctor of divinity: Rev. McIlyear Hamilton Lichliter, Columbus, Ohio.

Master of arts: Gilbert W. Gabriel, '12, dramatic critic of the New York American; Frederick E. Searle, '93, of Detroit, director of the Ford Trade School.

Two Women Educators Are Honored at Smith; 368 Students Graduated

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 15 (AP)—Smith College, one of New England's oldest woman's colleges, awarded five honorary degrees at commencement exercises today and graduated 368 students.

Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College and Miss Mary V. McBee, head mistress of Ashley Hall in South Carolina, received honorary doctor of humane letters degrees.

Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of the college, presided at the exercises and Prof. Ernest W. Hocking, of Harvard Univeristy, was the commencement speaker.

Dr. Jorgensen Installed At Connecticut State; Seeks Increased Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., June 15—Dr. Albert N. Jorgensen became the seventh president of Connecticut State College in formal inaugural ceremonies Friday, and in his inaugural address spoke out for increased financial support to maintain the educational standards of the college.

Depending entirely on public funds, with the exception of such operating income as it gets from rents, board of students and sale of the products of its farm, Connecticut State College has faced a serious handicap in recent years.

Tuition free, it has been besieged by students who perhaps in times of easier money would have gone to private colleges. At the same time its grants for maintenance from the State have been held down and funds for new buildings almost nonexistent.

Some other land grant colleges have made good use of federal building funds to expand their plants, but Connecticut's failure to make any provision for public works construction on state projects with federal aid blocked that possibility.

Alumni and students have chafed under these restrictions. They look to Dr. Jorgensen to do something about it.

The young president, already known affectionately but respectfully as "Jorgy" to the student body, said in his inaugural that the State College could not safely adopt a lower standard than that of privately endowed colleges.

"In order that students admitted may have a fair chance of developing their latent powers to the fullest, adequate facilities must be provided," he said.

"If the people of the State of Connecticut look to privately endowed institutions for excellent training and are content with mediocre training for their sons and daughters who attend the State College, the reason for the continuance of the State College will vanish.

"If we accept the principle that excellence of educational opportunity depends upon one's ability to pay for it, if we overlook the value to the State in providing training to these young people who can return the greatest good to the State, we immediately fasten upon future generations a class distinction based upon economic distinctions which will ultimately endanger our cherished democracy."

Japanese Trade Issues Explained

Japan is definitely committed to a policy of expanding her exports in all world markets.

Lack of raw material in Japan and the necessity of wide employment for the increasing population virtually have forced adoption of this policy.

Thus did Frank S. Williams, commercial attache at the American Embassy, Tokyo, today clarify what he called the "distorted idea of many Americans" in his talks with New England business men at the headquarters of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Boston.

Mr. Williams, a native of Mississippi, who has lived in the Orient 25 years, has just returned to Washington and is making a brief trade promotion tour of the country before returning to his post.

Steps taken by the Japanese Government in carrying out its expansion of exports policy which have boosted by 120 per cent all exports of Japan in the past five years are: 1. Production capacity of the nation has increased. 2. Quality of exports has been greatly improved through operating efficiently. 3. Coordination of exports through trade associations. 4. Thorough investigation of foreign markets. 5. Manufacture of goods specially designed to meet the particular needs of each market. 6. Building of a modern Japanese merchant marine to carry her own goods.

American trade with Japan as a whole is not competitive, Mr. Williams declared. Japan buys from the United States raw materials, including cotton, oils, lumber, ores and scrap iron, as well as machinery and automobiles. The scrap iron is used in place of pig iron to melt down for the production of steel, which goes into bridges, buildings, machinery and munitions. None of these commodities compete with Japanese goods in Japan, he said.

America buys from Japan chiefly raw silk—constituting 61 per cent of America's imports from Japan—and vegetabie oil, porcelain, canned and bottled foods, straw braid, and a "comparatively small quantity of cotton and silk textiles."

Japan is the best customer of the United States in Asia, and the third best in the world, he said. In 1935, America sold to Japan $203,000,000 worth of merchandise, against $38,000,000 to China. In the same year America had a favorable balance of trade with Japan of $51,000,000.

Total value of American imports from Japan which compete with American manufactures amounts to only 8 per cent of the total imports of this country from Japan, he said.

Twin Highway Ready in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 15—The first twin highway in Massachusetts west of Worcester will be complete by fall on the eastern entrance to this city. Reconstruction bids have been advertised and are due June 23. The cost will approximate $300,000 and the road will consist of a 20-foot curbed grass plot flanked by 20-foot concrete lanes with eight-foot shoulders of macadam.

The appearance of this Service Message in these columns is evidence that this publication subscribes whole-heartedly to the principles of the Boston Better Business Bureau, and co-operates with the Bureau in protecting you. . . even to the extent of refusing to accept the advertising of firms whose advertising and sales policies are proved by the Bureau to be contrary to the public interest.

Veterans... Attention!

Racketeers, with all sorts of fraudulent, questionable, or unsound propositions, are becoming active, anticipating a rich harvest from World War Veterans, who will, many of them, receive more cash than they ever before possessed at one time. What will become of the bonus money after it has been paid over? One thing is certain — organized racketeering will make a strong bid for it. Each veteran, the minute he gets his bonus money, becomes a live target for the most aggressive and ingenious array of swindles that ever set out for a share of the two and a half billion dollar melon.

Hundreds of questionable and unsound schemes will be trotted out to catch the veterans' bonus money. The best procedure for the veterans to follow is comprised in the slogans of the Better Business Bureau — "Before You Invest — Investigate" and "Read Before You Sign — Keep a Copy of the Contract."

The Boston Better Business Bureau is ready to aid and assist veterans with fact information, free of cost to the veterans, if they will come to the Bureau for it. And the time to get the information is before rather than after "investing."

Boston Better Business Bureau

80 Summer Street — Liberty 3038

This organization is supported by reputable business institutions, and operates, without profit, to promote fair dealing and integrity in the printed and spoken word. Our service is offered without charge—we have nothing to sell.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appears in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Music; bonus bonds talk.....	Larry Vincent, songs.....	Recordings and reports.....
5:15	Local dramatic sketch.....	**Relay from Geneva**.....	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports.....
5:30	"The Singing Lady": songs..	Pickens Sisters interview.....	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	Recordings and reports.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch.	"Checkerboard": variety	"Dick Tracy": sketch.....	Recordings and reports.....
6:00	News; Journal; speaker.....	News; Jack Ingersoll.....	Yankee News Service.....	George Hall's Orchestra.....
6:15	"Melody Time": variety.....	"Terry and Ted": sketch.....	Sketch; vocal duo.....	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30	News; talk; sports briefs.....	Records; studio interview....	Sports reports	Washington Backstage .....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.....	Jay Wesley's Sports Review..	"Renfrew of the Mounted"...	Sports reports; music.....
7:00	Political speaker	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch.....	Four Barbers, quartet	Yankee News Service .....
7:15	"Revue": popular variety....	"Uncle Ezra": sketch.....	Sketch; political talk	**"Delivering Bonus Bonds"**...
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch...	After-Dinner Revue: soloist..	Ted Husing; Charioteers.....	Radio and School Institute....
7:45	"Parade": recording	Rubinoff's Orch.; soloist.....	**Boake Carter, commentator** ..	Detective mystery sketch.....
8:00	**"Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy; orchestra**	**Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; comedy; orchestra**...	Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians; soloist	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra.... **"Delivering Bonus Bonds"**...
8:15				
8:30	"Melodiana": Abe Lyman's	**Margaret Speaks, soprano;**	"Pick and Pat": blackface	"Music for Today": Morton
8:45	Orchestra; soloists	**chorus; concert orchestra**...	sketches; orchestra	Gould; Larry Taylor, songs.
9:00	**Greater Minstrels: Gus Van; soloist; orchestra**	**Harry Horlick and Gypsies; Howard Price, tenor; chorus**	**Radio Theater: Ruby Keeler and Al Jolson in 'Burlesque'; with other players; popular**	Gabriel Heatter, comment.... **"Delivering Bonus Bonds"**...
9:15				
9:30	"Tale of Today": serial	**Special program for Mme.**	**orchestra**	**Eddy Brown, violin; orchestra.**
9:45	drama with Joan Blaine....	**Schumann-Heink; soloists** ..		Yankee News Service.....
10:00	**"Carefree Carnival": comedy;**	**Lullaby Lady; male quartet**	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra....	Wayne King and his orch.;
10:15	**soloists; orchestra**	**concert orchestra**	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra....	vocal soloists .....
10:30	Midge Williams, songs; orch.	**National Radio Forum: talk,**	**News dramatizations**	Shep Fields's Orchestra.....
10:45	Russ Morgan's Orchestra....	**"Social Security"**	Sport commentator	Shep Fields's Orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; news; Karl Rohde	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service.....	Larry Funk's Orchestra.....
11:15	and his orchestra.....	Sports review; organist.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra....
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa	"The Owl Club": with Del	Bernie Cummins's Orchestra ..	"Follies": popular variety
11:45	Loma Orchestra; soloist...	Castillo, organist	Bernie Cummins's Orchestra..	program from Cincinnati...

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), United States Navy Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

3:00 WNAC, Boston Bees-St. Louis baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Continental Varieties"; Gleb Yellin's Orchestra; soloists.

3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?"; U. S. Department of Education drama.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Crime Clues sketch: Spencer Dean mystery serial drama.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Zasu Pitts.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop —The Voice of the People"; sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Ed Wynn and his Scrapbook; Graham McNamee; soloists; vocal group; Lennie Hayton's Orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Eddie Dowling's Revue; Eddie Dowling and Ray Dooley; Helen Ward; Benny Goodman's Orchestra.

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphonic Strings; Alfred Wallenstein's Orch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC String Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.

Legislators on Double Shift To End Session This Week; Curley Messages Delay Action

The Legislative Week

The drive for early prorogation of the Massachusetts Legislature is on. Working double shift, the House and Senate last week cleared numerous bills from their calendars. The only real obstacle to possible prorogation tomorrow night or early Wednesday morning is the threat of Governor Curley to send several more special messages to the Legislature.

Last week's sessions brought several gubernatorial messages into the Legislature, one asking a bond issue of $5,050,000 to build six new large bridges and to repair or rebuild 131 small bridges damaged by the recent flood and another containing his supplementary budget which totals $1,693,230. A third message proposed a new revenue program totaling $9,100,000.

Judge Bill Defeated

During the week, the Legislature killed Governor Curley's proposal to allow judges to retire voluntarily at three-quarter salary upon reaching the age of 70. Labor won a partial victory when the House passed to be engrossed a bill curbing the operations of private police and "stool pigeons" in labor disputes.

The House at the same time passed to be engrossed a bill reducing from 70 to 65 years the eligibility age for recipients of old-age assistance. The legislative week is summarized as follows:

The Governor

Supplementary Budget

Action: Submitted his supplementary budget, totaling $1,693,230.93.

Significance: Passage of this budget will bring the entire regular appropriation bill to approximately $59,300,000, the highest figure in Massachusetts history. This does not include the $3,200,000 appropriation for flood repair work.

Bond Issues

Action: Sent a special message asking bond issues totaling $5,050,000 for the building of six major bridges and the repair of 131 smaller structures damaged by the flood.

Significance: The Governor stands a good chance of gaining a sizable proportion of the desired bond issue.

New Revenue

Action: By special message proposed a new tax program to help balance the budget. The program includes increased state share of dog race betting receipts, 40-cent tax on alcohol, increased trucking fees, tax on slot machines, and transfer of money from two special funds to the general appropriation fund.

Significance: These proposals are merely revivals of previously defeated tax measures. The Governor stands little chance of obtaining passage of a major proportion of these measures.

The Senate

Judicial Pensions

Action: Followed the lead of the House by turning down Governor Curley's proposal to allow judges over 70 years of age to retire voluntarily at three-quarter salary.

Significance: The opposing vote was 19 to 13 in the Senate and 169 to 34 in the House. The plan is the latest revision of the Governor's original proposal to force all judges over 70 to retire at full pay. The original plan was looked upon as a means of opening judicial positions for favored gubernatorial friends. The resulting public protest was too great to allow the plan to go through. The Governor will resubmit his latest proposal.

Machinery Tax

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill abolishing the present local machinery tax which averages $35 per $1000 valuation. Under the measure a $5 per $1000 tax is substituted.

Significance: The legislation is expected to help industry which has labored under heavy tax burdens. Labor and industry alike were behind this measure. It means a loss of $4,000,000 in revenue to the municipalities, however.

Police School

Action: Killed a bill establishing under the State Department of Education a school of police training where all police rookies from the cities and towns, except Boston, would receive training.

Significance: The measure had passed the House, but the Senate charge that the school eventually would lead to state control over local police evidently won many legislators over to the opposition. The measure had been favored by the police.

Old-Age Assistance

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill allowing the distribution of money remaining in the old-age assistance fund to the cities and towns.

Significance: Approximately $5,000,000 still remains in this fund which has been established through liquor tax receipts. Out of it the State has paid its one-third share of old-age assistance costs and has money left over. Governor Curley wants to use the residue to help with state expenditures. The mayors demand the money be distributed to the cities and towns.

Six-Man Juries

Action: Killed a bill providing for six-man juries, instead of 12, in the trial of civil actions in the district courts.

Significance: Although the change was recommended by a special recess commission, the Senate refused to change the traditional system.

Capital Punishment

Action: Accepted, with the House, adverse reports on two bills to abolish capital punishment.

Significance: The legislation is submitted annually and always has been defeated.

Merrimack Valley Sewerage

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill establishing the Merrimack Valley Sewerage District.

Significance: The Senate tacked on an amendment providing for flood control work as well as construction of a sewerage system, thus enlarging the scope of the bill. Federal money, however, must be obtained to do the work.

Slum Clearance

Action: Killed Governor Curley's proposal to allow cities and towns to appropriate money to finance in part slum clearance work and local housing projects.

Significance: The Governor, in a special message, had pointed out that the Federal Government no longer will finance by 100 per cent grants local housing projects. In order that Massachusetts may obtain some of the 45 per cent federal grants, the Governor wished permission for the municipalities to appropriate money. Evidently the Senate believed such expenditure would injure the cities financially.

Dog Racing

Action: Accepted, with the House, several adverse reports on bills to reduce the number of days of legalized dog racing in Massachusetts.

Significance: Opponents of dog racing contended 200 days of dog racing was too much of a financial drain upon the public, but their pleas went unheard.

State Employment

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill providing that all relief workers hired by the State Public Works Department shall be hired through the nine state employment offices which are financed by the Federal Government.

Significance: This measure, if finally made law, will eliminate the Governor's employment office.

Crime Compact

Action: Overturned an adverse report on a bill making Massachusetts law regarding attendance of out-of-state witnesses at trials uniform with those of Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey.

Significance: This measure is one of four bills designed to develop interstate police co-operation in curbing crime. Under the witness bill, the co-operating states will give up the witnesses desired in trials conducted in other states.

Compulsory Insurance

Action: Killed another bill to repeal compulsory automobile liability insurance.

Significance: Repealists have been hammering at the compulsory law for several years, with the aid of the insurance companies, but the only trouble with the law, as most people see it, is that the rates are too high. The purpose is well supported.

More Judges

Action: Accepted, with the House, adverse reports on several bills to increase the number of Superior Court justices from 31 up to 41.

Significance: The Legislature adopted the position that the resulting expense was too great. Proponents insisted the additional judges are necessary to clear overcrowded dockets.

Liquor Curb

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor within 400 feet of a church or school.

Significance: The liquor interests were too powerful for this measure. Under the proposal the liquor shops now within the restricted areas would have been allowed to remain but no further licenses would be permitted in the vicinity.

East Boston Tunnel

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill providing that the state finance the East Boston Vehicular Tunnel.

Significance: Boston legislators sought passage of the bill on the grounds that the "White Elephant" tunnel is a convenience to all motorists, not merely those residing in Boston.

The House

Old-Age Assistance

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill reducing from 70 to 65 years the eligibility age of recipients of old-age assistance.

Significance: If this measure is passed by the Senate, approved by the Governor and approved by the National Social Security Board, Massachusetts will be eligible for federal grants not exceeding $15 for each individual case.

Dog-Racing Tax

Action: Ordered to a third reading Governor Curley's proposal that the State's share of dog-race betting receipts be increased from 3½ to 5 per cent on all daily receipts over $50,000.

Significance: This proposal is a revision of the original plan, defeated by the legislature, to tax all dog-racing receipts at 5 per cent. It is a concession to the dog-racing interests.

Gasoline Tax

Action: Ordered to a third reading the Governor's proposal to continue until 1939 the three-cent gasoline tax.

Significance: If this proposal fails to pass, the state gasoline tax will drop to two cents after June, 1937. Its passage appears certain, however.

Surtax on Incomes

Action: Ordered to a third reading Governor Curley's proposal to continue for another year the 10 per cent surtax on incomes.

Significance: This measure, part of the Governor's revenue program submitted this week, probably will be adopted. It means an income of $3,000,000.

State Budget

Action: Speaker Leverett Saltonstall ruled that Governor Curley's budget was now law, despite the Governor's objection to curbs placed on his $100,000 extraordinary fund.

Significance: The Governor contended the restrictions were not legal and signed all the budget except that item. The Massachusetts Supreme Court, under orders from the House, delivered an advisory opinion that the Governor exceeded his authority and that the budget as a whole was now law, despite his objection.

Labor 'Spy' Curb

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill placing curbs on the activities of private police an detectives in labor disputes.

Significance: Labor contends employers hire "spies" and "stool pigeons" who foment trouble within the ranks of organized labor. Under the legislation, the detectives would be forced to register with the State Commissioner of Public Safety and tell the nature of their business. A battle is predicted in the Senate.

Child Safety

Action: Killed a bill, passed by the Senate, abolishing the defense of imputed negligence in automobile accidents in which children are injured or killed.

Significance: Under the present law in such an accident the driver has the right to contend imputed negligence on the part of the child or parent. The opposing legislators declared the bill would change completely the fundamental law. The proponents insisted the present law endangers the safety of children.

Judicial Practice

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill prohibiting justices, special justices, clerks and assistant clerks of district courts to practice as attorneys in civil cases before their own courts.

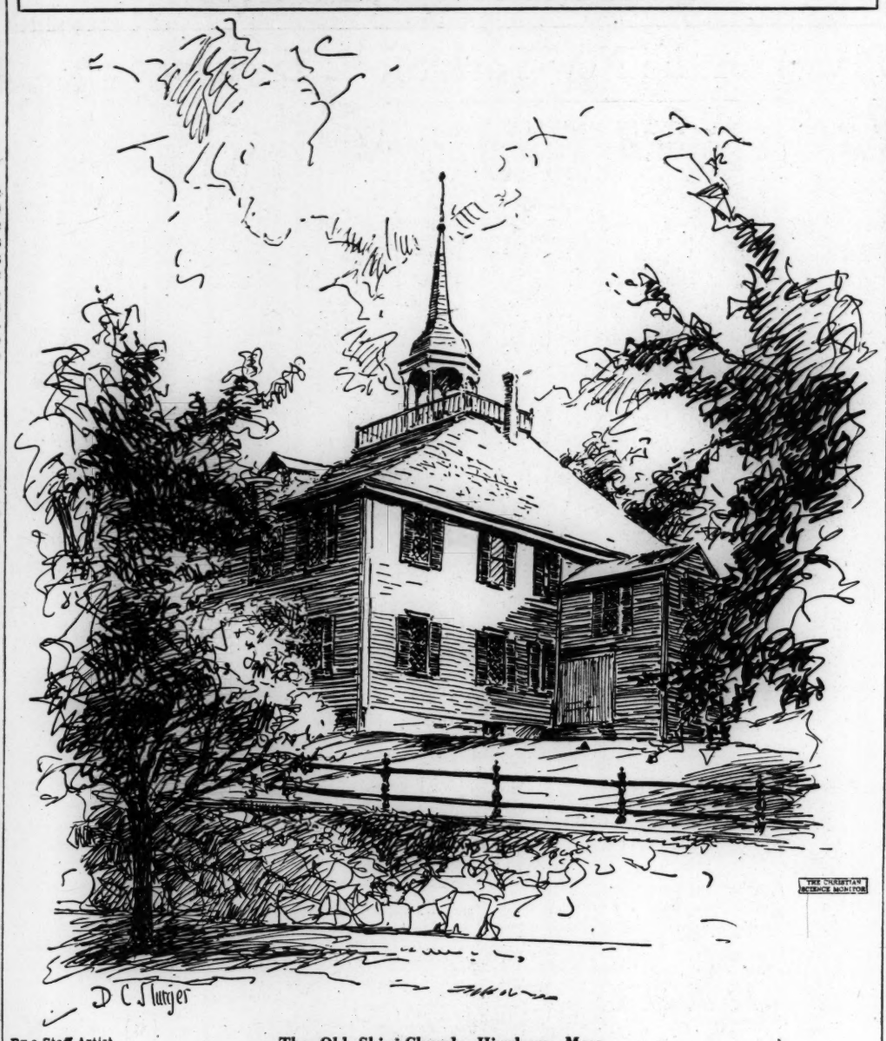
Significance: The legislature barred the criminal practice of these judges in their own courts last year. The legislature will curb alleged evils which have developed under the present system.

Close Police Pursuit

Action: Killed a bill allowing police to cross state borders in close pursuit of criminals.

Significance: This measure was one of four bills for interstate police co-operaton. Had this bill been passed, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey would have been able to co-operate in a concerted effort to curb crime, inasmuch as the other three states have adopted the legislation. Under the bill the police of each state would not have to stop pursuing criminals once they crossed the state borders of any of the four states.

One of America's Early 'Meetinghouses'



By a Staff Artist

The Old Ship Church, Hingham, Mass.

A New England Album—V

The Old Ship Church in Hingham, Mass., is said to be the most ancient meetinghouse in the United States used continuously for its original purpose. With its mortised and tenoned frame of hand-hewn oak beams, held together by wooden pegs, the "Old Ship" has been acknowledged as the most beautiful example extant of seventeenth-century American Gothic architecture.

The church was built in 1681 and was Hingham's second house of worship, an earlier one having been built in 1635. Originally it was a rectangular structure 45 by 55 feet. It was named "The Old Ship" because of its peculiar appearance and also because of the lookout balcony atop the church.

In 1730 and again in 1755, the building underwent enlargements. At other stages in its carer, it was altered to conform to changing ideas of beauty and comfort. In fact it was not until 1929 that plans were made to restore the edifice to its original appearance by taking down a low plastered ceiling which had hidden the beautiful open-timbered roof, restoring box pews to their original positions, removing wall paper and making other changes.

Annually, thousands of visitors make their way to the little building whose beams still bear the marks of the broadaxes which fashioned them. During its 255 years of existence, the Old Ship Church has had only 10 ministers.

First R. I. Youth Hostel Opened at Colonial Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CUMBERLAND, R. I., June 15—Rhode Island's first Youth Hostel opens this week in the picturesque old clapboard house on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis on Diamond Hill Road here. Here boy and girl highway adventurers, out hiking or riding bicycles, will find a hospitable stopping place. The only credentials they need show are the membership cards in the American Youth Hostel Association.

The Diamond Hill hostel is the thirty-fifth camping place to be added to the New England chain. Scattered through 17 countries are 4000 of these hostels where young hikers are accommodated simply but comfortably for the night and provided with facilities for preparing their own meals.

First Rhode Island Site

The first of the camping sites in Rhode Island is a historic colonial farmhouse building believed to date to 1781. It is typical of many other old Rhode Island homesteads with wide-planked floors, low-ceilinged rooms and weather-beaten exterior.

In the principal room of the structure is a tremendous brick and stone fireplace with a brick oven at one side, used in colonial times for bread baking. The room has been refitted and equipped with comfortable chairs, a radio set, hunting trophies and a variety of reading material for the youthful guests. An oil stove is being installed so that the boys and girls may prepare their own meals, and benches and a long table will be put in to serve as dining facilities.

Dormitory for Boys

The attic has been converted into a dormitory for boys. Each end of this room has been opened up and equipped with screens and awnings, providing a large area almost as open as a sleeping porch. Army cots will be placed here for the overnight guests. The girls will be put up for the night at the near-by home of the owners.

The Youth Hostel movement, a non-commercial enterprise, is intended to provide not only shelter for the night at low rates but is designed to attract youthful hikers and cyclists to areas which in their history and topography yield something of interest to the young people. Diamond Hill derived its name from the hill of "diamonds," actually quartz crystals. This hostel is near the main road stretching to Wrentham where there is another hostel. From there roads and trails connect with the 33 other hostels scattered through New England's hills and valleys.

Local Groups Aid

As is customary at other hostels, a local committee has been appointed to work with the house parents in maintaining the inn.

The Diamond Hill hostel is only the first in what is expected to be a chain covering Rhode Island. A committee led by Mrs. Charles Durfee of South Kingstown is now arranging plans for opening several of the hostels later in the summer in various parts of Rhode Island's South County, a section rich in historical lore and the former stamping ground for the Narragansett tribe of Indians.

What's Going On In the Arts

American Prints

AMONG special exhibitions in the print department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, there is a display of etchings and dry points by Americans. It is a choice selection and the aggregate proves a compliment to American craftsmanship.

Like etchers elsewhere, Americans have assimilated ideas from masters of the print of past centuries. Only in lithography has there been a definite enterprise manifest in the matter of striving for more novel effect. But then, lithography is closest to the art of painting and it is bound to be influenced by the accepted innovations of easel painters.

What we see in the Museum of Fine Arts exhibition seems closer to the imagery of Méryon and Whistler, Lepère, Legros and, of course, Rembrandt. We have our etchers who have worked indefatigably upon representations of architectural façades, towers, bridges. They select some significant detail and dwell upon its structural complexity, or ornamental intricacy. Etchers like John Taylor Arms, Samuel Chamberlain and even Louis C. Rosenberg follow the longest, most painstaking route. They employ no tricky devices; they do not slur, nor indicate haphazardly; they trace the pattern, shape the forms, pay attention to the major and subordinate motives. It is tidy, reverent, unostentatious portrayal and it gratifies the eye of the onlooker, each time he returns to the print.

How different the approach of John Marin in "River Moment," or Fiske Boyd's topsy-turvy image of "New York Harbor." Fancy creeps in to alter shapes and shuffle perspectives. Here is impressionistic drawing which relates an effect.

John Sloane maintains his literary emphasis in an etching of city life. Edward Hopper proves to be more liberated as etcher than he is as painter. He abandons the perpendiculars and horizontals, the studious simplicity, for a moving atmospheric picture. It is interesting to pause before the Arthur B. Davies, a characteristic picture of dream-like figures. It resembles in spirit and pictorial scheme the idea of the Gauguin painting, recently purchased, which hangs upstairs in the museum. Other items of interest are prints by Peggy Bacon, Howard Cook and Frederick Hall. D. A.

Children's Day Observed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., June 15—Children's Day, observed annually by churches on the second Sunday in June, held a special interest for Westfield residents this year because the observance was established 75 years ago by the First Congregational Church. Charles G. Smith, son of the Sunday school superintendent who first arranged to have the day set aside for children, spoke Sunday. The day was at first known as Flower Sunday because an important part of the observance was the offering of flowers by the children.

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Normandie	June 16	Southampton	June 22	June 16, 1:00 pm	June 16, 8:00 pm
Manhattan	June 17	Plymouth	June 23	June 16, 8:00 pm	June 17, 8:00 am
Europa	June 20	Cherbourg	June 26	June 20, 1:00 pm	June 20, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Monterey	San Francisco	June 23	June 18, 4:00 pm	June 18, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	June 24	June 20, 4:00 pm	June 20, 7:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco	July 1	June 26, 4:00 pm	June 26, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Lurline	San Pedro	June 21	June 16, 4:00 pm	June 16, 7:30 pm

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Listed-Stock Quotations •

Market Generally Firm, With Trading Holding at a Slow Pace

• Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks as Whole Push Up on Good Industrial News

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Stocks leaned forward in today's market as pleasing industrial news brought in a new crop of buyers.

Near the start of the final hour many of the leaders were up fractions to 2 or more points, although dealings were rather quiet.

Stimulation was furnished by the American Iron & Steel Institute, which placed this week's mill operations at 70 per cent of capacity. The rate was 69.5 per cent the week before.

Wheat and Cotton Rise

Reports of serious drought conditions in the spring crop districts brought a sharp rally in wheat. Cotton did better. Carrier bonds pointed higher. Foreign gold currencies were lower in terms of the dollar.

Douglas Aircraft and United Aircraft stocks moved forward when it was learned the War Department this week will announce the award of contracts for 150 pursuit planes.

Some traders were said to have resumed their seats on the sidelines pending the outcome of the Congressional tax controversy and the returns from soldiers' bonus spending which is expected to get under way in a day or so.

There was a feeling in several quarters, however, that shares of companies which are likely to receive the greatest benefit may have partly discounted the distribution.

Rail Bonds Strong

Rail liens thrust forward fractions to a point or so in the bond market today.

Gainers were Lehigh Valley 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Inactivity in other sectors of the corporate list was relieved by the demand for Interborough Rapid Transit issues, the 6s of 1937 and the 6 per cent certificates of 1937 rising more than 2 and 4 points, respectively.

Allis Chalmers 4s were up nearly a point. American & Foreign Power 5s improved.

The U. S. Government group was restricted. The Treasury 2⅞s were up about 2-32 shortly before noon. Government-guaranteed loans were mixed and quiet. Foreigns were irregular on limited turnover.

It was freely predicted in banking circles that excess reserves of Federal Reserve member banks would drop sharply as the result of cash payments for new Treasury issues and payments of quarterly income tax installments.

Some estimates of the expected decline ran as high as $750,000,000. It was observed however that even a down-turn of this size would leave a vast amount of idle funds, inasmuch as this item advanced last week to $2,950,000,000.

French Franc Again Drops to Gold Point

By the Associated Press

The French franc broke to the gold point in the foreign exchange market today on warnings by French labor leaders that a new strike may be called if living costs go "too high," as a result of increased pay roll expenses recently granted the workers.

The French unit was quoted at 6.58⅜ cents, off .00⅝ of a cent, Swiss francs were down .03 of a cent at 16.92 cents, and Holland guilders were 67.61 cents, off .04 of a cent. The pound sterling improved ⅛ of a cent to $5.02⅞.

In London renewed European selling of the franc weakened quotations for continental currencies and the dollar. The American unit lost 3-16 of a cent and closed at 5.02⅞ to the pound, compared with the overnight New York rate of 5.02¾.

The dollar finished in Paris at 15.19 francs (equivalent to 6.583 cents to the franc), against the overnight New York rate of 6.590 cents.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed steady with buying orders on a slightly larger scale. After a generally easier tone which prevailed early in the day, prices moved higher under the lead of industrials and oil shares. Mexican Eagle Oil and silk issues were in fair demand, while kaffirs and gilt-edged securities declined.

Paris: Rentes and industrial stocks closed lower in the Bourse today. Coal shares and the industrial group moved irregularly, while government bonds held fairly steady.

Liverpool: There was lack of selling pressure in cotton futures despite favorable weather and crop news from America. The market closed very steady, July liquidation being absorbed by Bombay support and trade calling.

Boston Stocks

June 15, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	133	133	133	130
8.00	Boston Elevated	66½	66	66	67
..	Bos & Me B St	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	8
..	Bos & Me pr pf	21	20¾	20¾	21
.25	Economy Groc	16	16	16	16½
..	East Mass R	2¾	2¾	2¾	3½
..	East Mass R pf	50	50	50	50
..	Eastern S. S	10	10	10	10
3.50	Eastern SS pf	53½	53½	53½	53½
8.00	Edison Elec	159⅞	159¼	159¼	160
.60a	Employer's Group	23	22⅞	22⅞	23
..	First Nat Stores	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅛
..	Loew's Bos	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
..	Maine Cent	8¾	8¾	8¾	10
7.00	Old Colony RR	24½	23	24½	23
.80a	Reece But H	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
.40	Shawmut Assn	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
4.00	Torrington	99½	99	99½	98
4.50a	United Shoe M	87	86⅞	87¼	87¼
1.50	United Shoe M pf*	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
..	Warren Bros	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½

* ex-dividend. a—exclusive of extras.

Hat Corporation of America

NEW YORK (AP)—Hat Corporation of America, with plants at East Norwalk, Conn., reported for the six months ended April 30 net income of $313,244, equivalent, after preferred stock dividends, to 44 cents a share, on the combined class A and class B common stocks, against $227,146, or 25 cents a share, on the combined common stocks for the six months ended April 30, 1935. The company distributes its hats through a chain of retail shops in New York and independent dealers throughout the country.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 15	Last June 13
137⅞	93⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	111½	113⅛	111½	111½
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾)	20	19⅞	20	20
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	26	25¾	25¾	..
21⅛	11⅛	Advance Rumely	2½	2⅜	2½	..
68¼	58	Air Reduction N (1¶)	68¾	68⅛	68⅛	68
17⅜	13¼	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	..
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	2⅞	3	3
30¾	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xx (h)	23	22¼	22½	23⅛
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	198¼	198	198	190
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	25½	25½	25½	..
10⅜	6¾	Allied Stores	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
83	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	83¼	83	83¼	83
50½	35⅝	Allis Chalmers (1)	46¾	46	46	46
78½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
5⅝	2⅞	Amal Leather	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	51	51	51	..
55½	42⅛	Am Bank Note (1b)	43¼	42½	42½	..
130½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	129	129	129	128¾
134½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	130¼	130	130⅛	129
166½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	163¾	163¾	163¾	..
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	36	35¼	35¼	..
73¼	57⅝	Am ar & F pf	67¼	67¼	67¼	67½
58¾	31	Am Chain	49	49	49	..
24⅞	20¼	Am Crystal Sugar	23½	23¼	23⅛	..
96¼	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	97¼	96	97¼	96¼
5	2½	Am Encaustic T (h) N	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7¾	7½	7½	7½
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	33⅝
37¼	25	Am G For Pow 6	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	29
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
8⅝	5¾	Am Hide & L	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	39⅞	39⅝	39¾	..
4⅝	..	Am Ice	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	..
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	10½	10¼	10½	10⅛
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	27	27	27	27
95½	66	Am Loco pf	77	75¼	76	..
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
15	10	Am Mach & Met (¼)	12½	12½	12½	..
35⅞	27	Am Metal	28½	28½	28½	..
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	12¼	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
53¾	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (2½)	53½	53¼	53¼	53¼
63¾	43	Am P&L 6% (3)	62¾	62¼	62¼	62⅝
27⅞	18¾	Am Radiator	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	21⅜
34	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (120)	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	29	28	28	..
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	78¾	78¼	78¼	78¼
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	31⅛	31	31	30⅜
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53½	53½	53½	..
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	24¼	24	24¼	..
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	169½	168⅝	168⅝	168⅜
97	87	Am Tobacco (5)	94½	94⅜	94½	..
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	97½	96½	97	97½
11⅝	9⅝	Am Tpe Fdrs (h)	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10¾
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W&E	24	23⅜	23	23½
11⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9¼
70¾	54¾	Anaconda Cop (1½)	70⅜	68¼	69½	68
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (1½)	34½	34	34⅜	34¼
26¼	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	20
7⅜	4⅜	Armour Ill	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4¾
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	73½	73¼	73½	..
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	56½	56	56¼	55¾
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
22½	8½	Artloom Corp	14⅞	14¾	14¾	15
17¾	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	17⅛	17	17	17
86⅜	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	73½	73	73	73¼
105	99¾	Atchison pf (5)	106½	106	106½	..
35¾	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	24⅞	24	24	25
31⅝	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	28½	28	28	28⅜
115	111⅜	Atl Refining pf A (4)	114¼	114¼	114¼	..
73	48	Atlas Powder (2)	61¾	61	61	..
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	31	30⅛	31	..
10¼	6	Austin Nichols	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	..
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
		—B—				
67⅜	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	40	40	40	39¼
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	18½
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	16½	15¾	15¾	15⅞
18¾	17	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	17½	17¼	17¼	17
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	110¼	110	110¼	..
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	14⅛	14¼	14¼	14
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation 1e)	28½	27⅞	27⅞	28
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	21¼	21	21½	20⅞
57¼	48	Best & Co (2¶)	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	..
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	54	53½	53½	53⅜
10	16½	Beth Steel 5½ pf (1)	17½	17	17⅛	17
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	114	114	114	..
48	23	Bigelow Sanford ⅛pb)	36	35½	36	35½
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.20b)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	23½	22⅞	23½	23⅛
63⅛	46¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	50	50	50	50
100½	80¼	Bon Ami A (4)	84	84	84	80⅛
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2½)	40½	40½	40½	40¾
30¼	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	28⅞	28½	28⅞	28⅝
18⅞	13½	Brideport Brass (.40)	14	14	14	14
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	50⅜	49¼	49¼	49⅞
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49	38¾	49	48½
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	49¼	48⅜	49¼	48⅜
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	11	11	11	..
119	100	Bucyrus E pf (3¾f)	120	119½	119½	118
15⅞	9½	Budd Mfg	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
14	8⅝	Budd Mfg pf	107	107	107	107
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	26½	26⅛	26½	..
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
25¼	16½	Byers	17⅜	17⅜	17¾	17⅞
74	55½	Byers pf	55	54⅛	54⅛	..
29	22	Byron Jackson (1)	28¼	28	28¼	..
		—C—				
33⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31	31	31	..
15	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	10	9¾	9¾	10
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	33⅛	33	33	..
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	15	14⅜	14⅜	14½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12½
43½	37	Cannon Mills (2)	38½	38⅛	38⅜	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7	6¾	6¾	7
177	92½	Case Thresh	179½	174	174	175
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	76⅝	76	76⅝	76
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	24½
31½	19	Celotex Co	25⅛	25½	25½	..
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54¾	54¼	54¾	54¼
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	10	9¾	9¾	..
21	19½	Champion F & F (1)	19½	19½	19½	19½
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	69¼	68½	68½	69
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	58⅝	57¾	58	58¼
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	1⅞	2	..
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6½	6¼	6½	..
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	3	3	2⅞
12⅛	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8½	8¾	8½	..
31⅛	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	26¾	26	26¾	..
11⅜	7	Childs Company	7¾	7½	7⅝	7¼
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	97¾	96½	96⅛	97¼
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
86½	72⅜	City Ice & F pf (6½)	79	79	79	79
7⅞	4⅞	City Stores	6¾	6¾	1⅞	..
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	32½	32½	32½	33
46	35	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	37⅞	37	37⅞	..
127½	124	Cluett Pbdy pf (7)	126½	126½	126½	..
101½	84	Coca Cola (2)	99¾	99½	99¾	..
20½	13¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	14¼	14	14	14⅛
41⅝	39½	Collins & Aikma (2)	46	45	45	45½
24¾	8¼	Colonial Beacon Oil	21	20¼	20¼	21½
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	5	5	5	5
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	33½	33½	33½	..
21⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20½
105	90½	Columbia pf A (6)	105	104⅝	104⅝	103¾
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	125½	125	125½	..
64⅞	44	Comm Credit (3)	62½	61¾	61¾	62¼
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60¶)	68	67½	68	68
110½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4½)	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	..
24⅜	15⅞	Comm Solvents (.60)	16⅛	16	16	16⅛
5½	2¼	Comwlth & So	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	69¼	69	69	69
44½	32⅝	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	33½	33⅛	33½	33⅝
13⅜	8	Consou Cigar	8⅞	8¾	8¾	..
7⅛	4¾	Consol Film Ind	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film 1 pf (1g)	16½	16¼	16¼	..
38⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	36¾	35⅞	36½	35⅝
6⅛	3⅞	Consol Laundries	4⅜	4¾	4⅞	..
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	12⅜	12	12¼	12
1⅛	⅞	Consol Textile (h)	½	..	½	⅜
26¼	15⅞	Container n	17⅞	17½	17½	..
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15½
2¾	1⅜	Cont Baking B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	77¾	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19½
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	40⅜	40	40	40⅛
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
38½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1)	29	28½	28⅜	28¾
46	29	Cont Steel (2)	31¼	31	31	..
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	59⅞	59	59¾	59⅞
81¼	68½	Corn Products (3)	81⅜	80¾	80¾	81
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	36¼	36¼	3¼6	..
27¼	15⅜	Crosley Radio (⅛b)	25¾	25	25¼	25
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	57¼	56½	56½	57⅝
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
41	28	Crucible Steel	32	32	32	31½
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Ab Sug	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	94	93½	93½	93½
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	36	36	36	36¼
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	..
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	..
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
21⅛	10½	Curtiss Wright A	15½	15¼	15½	15
		—D—				
39¼	32	Deere & Co	79⅞	78¾	79	79
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30	29¾	30	29½
26	19½	Deisel W G (1¶)	23⅜	23	23	..
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	40½	40⅜	40⅜	40½
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	16¾	16½	16½	16⅝
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	52	52	52	..
40½	33⅞	Diamond Match (1½¶)	53¾	35¼	35¼	36
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	22¾	22½	22⅝	22
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	59	57¾	58	58½
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	..
75⅜	50⅝	Douglas A	59¼	58	58	57¾
18⅞	13	Dresser B	15¼	14½	15	15
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	148	147	147⅜	..
133⅛	139	du Pont deb (6)	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	..
		—E—				
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	168½	165	168½	164¾
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32	32	32	32¼
9¼	5¾	Eitingon Schild	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36	36	36	36½
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅜
16¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	16⅞	16	16	16⅛
68⅛	29	El Pwr&L 6% pf	67¼	66½	66¾	67
73⅛	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	72¾	71¾	71¾	72
55¼	44¾	Elec Sto Batery (2¶)	45	45	45	..
37⅜	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
15⅜	7½	Engineers Pub S	15	15	15	..
72	45½	Engineers P S 5pf	73½	73½	73½	73
7⅝	5¼	Equitable Off Blg (.10b)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
20	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
15⅜	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	..
40⅞	29	Evans Products (1)	31⅜	31½	31⅜	..
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	6	5¾	6	5½
		—F—				
5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
18½	8½	Fairbanks pf	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	49½	49	49½	48
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	37½	37¼	37¼	37½
25	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	21	21	21	21½
97	86	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	94	94	94	..
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (1.40)	9½	9	9⅜	9
5⅞	3	Fed Screw W	3½	3½	3½	6
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
28½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	27½	27½	27½	28
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	41	41	41	..
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	29⅛	29	29	29
48¼	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	47½	47½	47½	47
11⅜	4½	Follansbee B (h)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
47½	34	Food Mach n (1)	34¾	34½	34½	..
38⅜	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	28½	28½	28½	28½
35⅝	27½	Freeport Texas (1)	30	30	30	30
75	47⅜	Fuller pr pf	57	57	57	..
		—G—				
18¼	11½	Gamewell	14¾	14	14½	12¾
12½	8½	Gen Am Inv	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
63	43¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	50	49	50	49¾
14⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.80)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
11¾	7⅜	Gen Bronze	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
15⅜	5¾	Gen Cable	23½	23½	23½	..
95	70½	Gen Cable pf	86	86	86	..
58⅝	36	Gen Cigar (4¶)	58	58	58	58
41⅞	34½	Gen Electric (1)	39¼	38¾	38¾	39
12¼	6⅝	Gen Foods (1.80)	41⅜	41⅛	41½	41⅝
4⅜	2⅜	Gen Gas & E A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
48	14	Gen G & E cv pf	31	31	31	..
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	64½	64½	64½	..
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	118¾	118½	118¾	118¾
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	65¼	64⅝	64⅝	64¾
50¼	38	Gen Print Ink (2¶)	50½	50½	50½	..
6⅜	3½	Gen Pub Service	5⅜	4⅞	5	4¾
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	37½	37	37½	37⅞
3⅞	2	Gen Realty	2¼	2¼	2¾	2⅝
18⅝	15	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
90	81¾	Gillette S R pf (5)	84	84	84	..
13¼	6¾	Gimbel Bros	13½	13	13	13⅛
55¼	39¾	Glidden (2)	42½	41⅜	42⅛	41½
7½	3⅞	Gobel Adolf	4¼	4¾	4¾	..
10¼	7	Goebel Brew (.20¶)	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
21⅜	15¼	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	..
23⅞	-13⅜	Goodrich	20½	20	20	20½
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	25½	25¼	25¼	25⅛
12⅛	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	10	10	10	9¾
4½	2⅜	Graham-Paige	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
11¼	1½	Granby Con Cop	1½	1½	1½	1½
33½	28½	Grant W T (1.40)	32¾	32⅜	32½	32⅜
44	32¼	Great Nor pf	42⅜	41½	41¾	41¾
20½	16	Great Nor Ore (1)	17½	17⅛	17½	17¼
39	21	Great West Sug (2.40)	38⅜	36⅝	36⅝	..
145½	136	Great W Sug pf (h)	145	145	145	..
28½	22	Green H L (1¶)	26½	26	26	26½
80¼	48¾	Greyhound Corp (3.20)	51½	51½	51½	51⅜
3½	1¾	Guantanamo Sug	2½	2½	2½	44½
55	30½	Gulf Mobile pf	44½	44½	44½	44½
		—H—				
36⅛	33	Cack W pf A (1¾)	35	35	35	..
11½	6	Hall Printing	8½	8½	8½	..
105½	102	Hanna, M A, pf (5)	101½	101½	101½	..
41⅜	30½	Harbison Walker (1¶)	33¾	33½	33½	34¼
16⅝	12	Hat Corp of Am	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
9	4⅝	Hayes Body	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
44⅞	30½	Holland Furnace	35⅛	34½	34¾	..
15⅛	9	Hollander (½)	13⅞	13½	13½	13¼
37	19¼	Holly Sugar (1)	32¾	32¾	32¾	..
33	22½	Houdaille Her B (1½)	24	23⅝	24	23⅞
10½	6⅜	Houston Oil vtc	9	8⅜	8¼ T	8¼
57⅞	41¾	Howe Sound (3¶)	54	53⅜	54	53¼
5⅞	3⅛	Hudson & Man	3½	3⅛	3⅛	..
19¾	13½	Hudson Motor	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15⅜
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
		—I—				
28⅞	18⅝	Ill Central	21⅞	21½	21½	21⅜
70	58

Business and Industry

May Building in 37 States 70 P. C. Above Like 1935 Month

Commerce and Finance

Two Boston Banks Have Completed Plans for Merger

State Street Trust Company and the Union Trust Company, two important state banking institutions located in Boston, have perfected plans for a merger. Directors have voted to retain the name of the former company.

The Union Trust Company stockholders have signified their approval of the plan and the stockholders of the State Street Trust Company will be asked for their approval at a meeting to be held June 24.

The merger will unite the interests of two big trust firms which have been doing a large amount of business along the same lines.

There will be no change in the officials of the State Street Trust Company. Allan Forbes will remain as president and his present staff of officers and directors will go along with him. Officers and directors as well as all employees of the Union Trust Company will be brought into the State Street Trust organization. Charles Francis Adams will become chairman of the directorate of the combined organization.

The offices of the Union Trust Company at 24 Federal Street will be retained as a branch of the State Street Trust.

Stockholders of the Union Trust Company of Boston will receive stock of the State Street Trust Company, figured at $233 per share, the shares of the former having been appraised, counting the good will, at $137.47 a share, the number of new shares so issued amounting to 5900 shares. In addition to this issue, stockholders of the State Street Trust Company will be asked to approve of a further issue of 3000 shares, on a basis of one new share for every 10 now held, at a price of $200 per share. The stock has been underwritten by Estabrook & Co., and by Jackson & Curtis at a commission of $2 per share. The rights will be handled by the first named firm.

The total assets of the State Street Trust as of March 4, 1936, the last bank call, were equal to $77,728,576 and those for the Union Trust Company on the same date were $11,672,232, making a combined total asset figure of $89,400,808.

Cotton Consumption In May Shows Good Gain Over Year Ago

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Cotton consumed during May was reported by the census bureau to have totaled 530,799 bales of lint and 64,670 of linters, compared with 576,762 and 61,450 during April this year and 470,412 and 64,583 during May last year.

Cotton on hand May 31 was reported as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,090,077 bales of lint and 239,556 of linters, compared with 1,190,413 and 250,061 on April 30 this year, and 974,754 and 231,376 on May 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 5,237,082 bales of lint and 57,276 of linters, compared with 6,020,526 and 62,543 on April 30 this year, and 6,580,599 and 49,416 on May 31 last year.

Imports for May totaled 19,891 bales, compared with 12,629 for April this year and 10,423 for May last year.

Exports for May totaled 351,734 bales of lint and 21,053 of linters, compared with 352,710 and 22,532 for April this year, and 277,977 and 21,910 for May last year.

Cotton spindles active during May totaled 22,828,888 compared with 23,123,536 during April this year and 23,040,788 during May last year.

Two Big Producers Raise Rayon Prices

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Two important producers have advanced rayon prices.

Viscose Corporation of America increased the price of its standard No. 150 denier 40 filament viscose rayon to 60 from 57 cents and coarser sizes 1 cent a pound. Du Pont Rayon Company met the advances.

The higher price, trade circles said, resulted from a shortage occasioned by plant closings during the spring floods. Demand has been well sustained.

Other producers, including Tubize Chatillon, Celanese Corporation of America and American Enka Corporation, said they had made no decision on possible price changes.

Union Pacific Awarded Gold Medal for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—The Union Pacific Railroad has received the E. H. Harriman gold medal for safety awarded by the American Museum of Safety. This is the sixth time in 12 years that the Union Pacific has won this medal.

It is presented annually to the Class railroad of the United States with the best record for same operation during the preceding year.

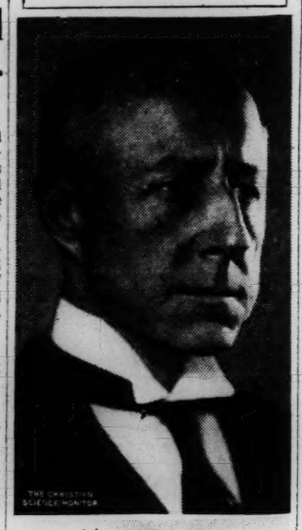
Union Pacific previously received the safety award in 1924, 1925, 1927, 1929 and 1933. Though first in rank of all Class 1 railroads in 1926, in 1929, and again in 1934, the Union Pacific, under the museum's rules, was not eligible for competition in those years.

Amalgamated Leather Co. Considers Recapitalization

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Tentative plans for recapitalization of Amalgamated Leather Companies, Inc., have been discussed at a meeting of directors.

The move is being considered as a means of eliminating $104 of accumulated dividends on the company's 496,000 shares of preferred stock, it was learned at the company's offices.

Bank Executives



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(Top) Charles Francis Adams
Slated as Chairman of the State Street Trust and the Union Trust, When Merged

(Bottom) Allan Forbes
To Remain as President of the Combined Institutions

Freight Economy Recommendations Made by Eastman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, issued a report yesterday recommending the formation of a nationwide agency, or agencies, to transport freight in portable containers with resultant savings in costs of transfer and damage. He estimated that about 100,000,000 tons of freight could be moved economically annually in this manner.

Some roads have made a start in providing this service, the report notes, but it contends that it should be greatly enlarged and the equipment used should be made interchangeable on all lines.

Containers are metal boxes, moved either on casters or by cranes, in which merchandise may be placed for shipment; or are platforms, frequently called "skids" on which freight is loaded and which remain in place for convenience in movement between the premises of the consignor and consignee. Other containers are refrigerated for the carriage of perishable freight.

Mr. Eastman suggested that a single company might be formed through a patent pool—which, he asserted, also would provide interchangeable equipment. Another alternative he suggested would be for the railroads, through the Association of American Railroads, to agree to deal only with one selected company.

Head Line Orders New Freighter for Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, June 15—The Ulster Steamship Company (Head Line) has placed an order with Harland and Wolff, Belfast, for the construction of a new 8500-ton deadweight freighter for the Canadian service of the line, it was announced here by agents of the line.

The new freighter will be steam-driven, and is due for delivery March, 1937. She will be launched and fitted out in time for the opening of St. Lawrence navigation next spring.

The Head Line operates during the season between Montreal and Belfast, Dublin, Cork, and Londonderry. Harland and Wolff, who will build the new ship, hold a connection with the line which dates back to the construction of the first Head vessel, the Fair Head, launched in 1879. The Head Line is now the only shipping company left in Ireland that has a fleet in the overseas trade.

Department Stores Out Of Red in '35, Retailers Hear

CHICAGO, June 15 (AP)—Department stores of the nation pulled themselves out of the red during 1935, the bureau of business research of Harvard University reported.

They clung to the credit side of the ledger by a narrow margin of .1 per cent of net profit, Carl N. Schmalz, the bureau's assistant professor of marketing, told the mid-year joint conferences of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and the Controllers Congress.

Earnings in 74 stores with sales of $2,000,000 or more reached 3.7 per cent of sales in 1935 compared to 3 per cent in 1930, Schmalz said.

Larger department stores, he reported, showed a higher percentage of earnings than smaller ones.

Construction Has 81 P. C. Increase In 5-Month Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—There was an increase of over 70 per cent in the volume of construction work started in May over the like month of 1935, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation.

The total for May amounted to $216,070,700, covering the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains. During May, 1935, a total of only $126,720,100 was reported, while in April of this year a total of $234,631,600 of construction work was undertaken in the area east of the Rockies.

For the first five months of 1936 total construction in the 37 eastern states amounted to $996,523,600. This was an increase of 81 per cent over the volume of $548,501,600 reported for the corresponding five months of last year. Every important major geographic district shared in the general expansion.

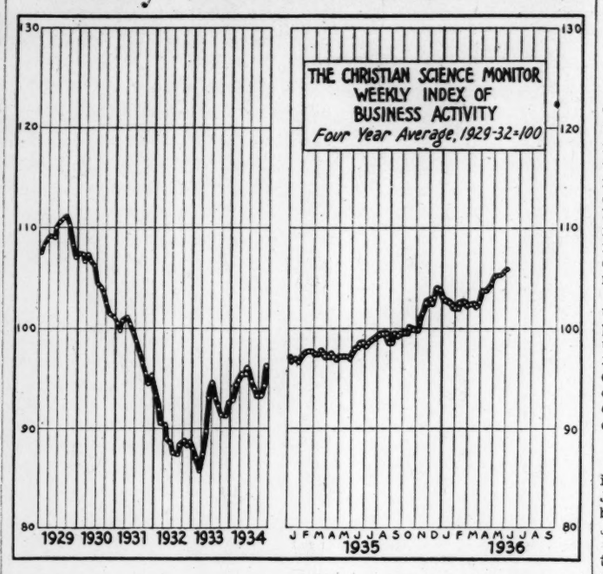
The May, 1936, figures showed a total of $70,253,400 for residential building; $82,251,700 for nonresidential building; and $63,565,600 for public works and public utilities of civil engineering types. This latter category, with an increase of 100 per cent showed the largest relative gain over the total for May of last year.

In point of gain over last year nonresidential building was next with an increase of 63 per cent over the May, 1935, total. Residential building started in May of this year recorded an advance of 56 per cent over the residential total for May a year ago.

For the first five months of the current year residential building in the 37 states amounted to $261,240,000, a gain of 65 per cent over the volume reported for the like period of 1935.

Nonresidential building in the lapsed portion of 1936 amounted to $410,870,800 as compared with only $199,808,400 for the corresponding five months of 1935. Civil engineering projects started thus far this year totaled $324,412,800 as compared with $190,352,200 for the initial five months of last year.

Monitor Index Continues Its Steady Gain of Recent Weeks



With the exception of two weeks in which a sidewise movement occurred, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of business activity has been advancing fairly steadily for about two and a half months. An increase of 0.2 points is reached for the most recent index which registered 105.9 on June 6, compared with 105.7 on May 30 and 97.8 on June 8, 1935.

Adjusted data for two of the three components of the index, bank debits in selected centers outside New York City and miscellaneous revenue freight carloadings, made advances over the previous week, but electric power putput, the third component, declined. For power output, a gain was reported in the actual figures over the previous week; however, after allowing for the influence of the Memorial Day holiday in the preceding week the data adjusted for seasonal variation revealed a substantial decrease. Bank debits increased in all districts but two, Atlanta and Dallas. Miscellaneous carloadings increased more than seasonally to the highest point this year.

Among the series which are indirectly represented in the index, steel production continues to figure most prominently in the business news. Contrary to the expectations that steel consumption would gradually ease off and that in view of the third quarter increase in prices, speculative buying would be stimulated, steel operations have been advanced two points to 70 per cent of capacity to meet consumption demands, and speculative buying is reported comparatively small. One reason given for the latter is that the advance in prices is relatively small, especially when compared with the increase at the corresponding period in 1934, and is not sufficient to leave a profitable margin above the cost of laying in the stock.

Automobile production showed further decline but remains above 100,000. Cram's Reports estimates output at 100,415 units as against 101,752 units the preceding week and expects the downward trend to continue, with output holding close to demand. Certain companies, however, have increased production moderately, partly to care for orders which continue heavy and partly to build up dealers' stocks to carry over the summer months when the change to new models is being made.

Rains in the South have broken the drought but in some sections crop damage is reckoned at a high figure due to an inadequate rainfall.

Retail trade has been brisk in certain districts but gains during the past week have not been outstanding. Attention all over the country is being focused on the payment of the veterans' bonus and sharp increases in the volume of trade are expected as a consequence. House repairs, home furnishings, home building, automobile sales are among the many lines expecting to benefit from the bonus payment.

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 average as 100:

	*June 6 1936	May 30 1936	June 8 1935
Combined index	105.9	105.7	97.8
Bk. debits outside NYC	98.0	96.5	93.1
Elec. power prod	120.9	122.2	107.6
Carloadings, misc	98.8	98.5	92.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week was politically minded. The fact that the Republicans unexpectedly got off to such a good start, was given most of the credit for the steady rise in prices with volume on the upside. A pretty rally occurred on Thursday just before the close, and brokers and traders ended the week in a much more optimistic mood.

The market has now moved up almost consistently for many weeks, the rise far exceeding the expectations of a "technical rally" from the April drop. The "motto "Never sell a dull market short" is being recalled. The unexpectedly good business news from the steel, motor, and building industries is having a belated effect on sotck prices. The general opinion on the effect of franc devaluation, when it comes, is that it will be small or negligible, having been anticipated for so long.

Effects of Bonus

There is much discussion of the effect of bonus payments on sales and business. The bullish opinion is of course that bonus effects have not yet been felt, but will appear after today in a sufficient stimulus to offset the usual summer slump in business. The other opinion is that bonus payments have already been anticipated. By this theory veterans have already borrowed ahead and spent considerable of the money in anticipation. This is probably, however, the minority opinion. It is thought that some $1,250,000,000 of the $1,700,000,000 will be spent in two or three months. Fair reliance is put on the results of the American Legion survey, indicating that a smaller percentage than in 1931 will be spent on consumer's goods including cars and clothes, and a larger per cent on debts and homes.

Some skeptics among traders still feel that the market is so thin that several weeks' gains may blow away some bad day. The principal market factor this week is expected to be the developments in the Senate-House conference on the tax bill. It will be thought bullish if the Senate version is favored, bearish if the House version wins with its penalty tax on corporate savings. Purchase or sale of the utilities, particularly companies like Commonwealth & Southern, which sit in the shadow of TVA, was discussed as a substitute for a straight political bet on the outcome of the elections.

Although the sluggishness in rail shares has been attributed to the suspense over the emergency freight surcharges, the Interstate Commerce Commission's continuance of these charges for another six months had no particularly vitalizing effect on this part of the market, partly because it came so late in the week, partly because it was so obviously a compromise.

The SEC Controversy

American Telephone has now recovered most of the loss sustained since the Federal Communications Commission's failure to smear it in the current investigation became obvious.

Discussion of the highly controversial question of whether business is being driven to London by federal regulation reached an even higher tempo. The charge is that the high 55 per cent initial margin requirement, plus the fear of prosecution engendered by SEC policing under the antimanipulation clause, has driven some accounts to London and caused others to adopt the evasion of trading through a foreign correspondent house. The evidence is all hearsay, as brokers are naturally unwilling to reveal information on lost accounts or on evasive devices adopted by customers.

A further charge is that these two influences have made the market so thin and specialists' books so bare that investors are unable to sell out or pick up stocks in any volume without driving the price along in front of them. Some big operators are reported going to France to be on hand when the big upswing starts after devaluation.

Bank Stocks Helped

The bank stock market here was helped last week not only by the voting of the usual regular and extra dividends for July 1, but by the Chicago rumor that Chase National would retire its preferred stock out of cash. The movement among the banks to retire the preferred stock placed with the RFC in 1933 is now well under way, and it is thought very likely that the next large development will be in New York, following the example of the First National of Chicago, the Manufacturers' Trust here, and the Continental Illinois in the windy city.

Concern over the French situation takes the form of fear lest delay may make devaluation more abrupt. There is as much interest in "how" as in "when" the Gordian knot will be cut by Blum, as the etiquette of saying good-by to a gold parity in peacetime is still in a state of flux. Some countries have left the gold bloc formally, others informally, some by inches and some abruptly, some by embargo on gold export, some by regulation, some by trade control, some by quick revalorization at a lower level.

Favorite guess here now is that France will embargo without immediate revalorization; $400,000,000 has been lost to us since the movement started April 24. Last week's engagements for New York were $37,800,000 and from Holland $10,450,000. The latter country has a larger stake in our security markets than France, but is not expected to unload merely as an incident to abandonment of gold, so long as the canny Dutch still think American markets are headed upward.

Investment Market Recovers

The $204,000,000 of security offerings during the week indicated a full recovery in the investment market from the May depression — even though $83,000,000 of the total consisted of a tax-exempt refunding for the Federal Land Banks, which offered 3s to replace a 4¼ issue on July 1. This brings Federal Land Banks' refunding to nearly $900,000,000, and will be the last for 1936. Previous operations retired callable issues with coupons of 5, 4¾, and 4½ per cent. The 2¼ per cent coupon on the $9,280,000 of Chesapeake & Ohio equipment trust certificates was the lowest ever offered on this type of security.

The $60,000,000 Southern Pacific 3¾s offered by Kuhn Loeb are rated A by Standard Statistics and Baa by Moody's. This makes them eligible for commercial bank investment, by giving the strictest interpretation to the much-criticised February ruling of the Comptroller of the Currency on banks' purchases of bonds in which "the investment characteristics are distinctly or predominantly speculative."

At least $100,000,000 of offerings are expected this week. The comeback of the bond market is reflected in the following weekly totals of capital flotations:

Week ended:	
April 3	$64,000,000
April 10	428,000,000
April 17	41,000,000
April 24	130,000,000
May 1	237,000,000
May 8	6,000,000
May 15	26,000,000
May 22	57,000,000
May 29	120,000,000
June 5	59,000,000
June 12	204,000,000

$60,000,000 Rail Issue Before ICC

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval of a $60,000,000 10-year secured bond issue.

The bonds, bearing 3¾ per cent interest, would be used to refund $16,500,000 of bank loans, $12,000,000 of bonds issued to the Public Works Administration, $17,000,000 in Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to the South Pacific and a $17,882,250 RFC loan to the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad Company. The application said the bonds would be purchased by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., at 97. The trustee is the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The bonds are callable after 1937.

Position of Wheat Strong but Price Changes Narrow

CHICAGO, June 15—Uncertainty over the spring wheat conditions tends to keep the wheat market from declining much, while the fear that hedging pressure will be too much for the present limited buying demand as soon as the winter wheat begins to move freely, checks buying on hard spots. The result is that fluctuations the past week have been erratic with prices holding in a narrow range.

Rains over the week end freshened the spring wheat areas and later reports were much more optimistic than they had been, while reports from the Southwest generally indicate much better acre yields than expected a month ago, while the quality is generally reported to be excellent.

June 1 Condition 66 P. C.

The government crop figures showing a winter wheat crop based on June 1 condition of 482,000,000 bushels, and a spring wheat condition figure of 66.9 per cent, were generally regarded as too low by the trade. In both cases the official figures indicated smaller yields than the average of recent private estimates.

In Canada, rains were heavier and more general than in this country and the Canadian prospects are the best in several years. The Canadian Government estimate of conditions was 95 against 97 a year ago, but the report was based on returns before the rains of the past week.

Receipts in the southwest are still of moderate proportions, but as harvest is now expanding rapidly there is no great short interest in the market and there is a big question as to what there will be to cushion hedging sales when the wheat begins to move in volume.

The world statistical position outside of Canada is much the strongest at this time it has been in several years. European stocks are light, and the southern hemisphere shipments have dropped to small proportions.

Canada Holds Key

Canada is now furnishing the bulk of world exports, and this is reducing supplies rapidly, but there is no possibility now that the Canadian surplus will be reduced as expected a few months ago. Canada, with its policy of selling at the going price, will dictate world prices the next few months.

If southern hemisphere crops the coming year are normal, as now seems probable, there will be keen selling competition the latter half of the next crop year. If it happens that Canada should raise a normal crop of 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels on the present acreage, it would make a weak world position in spite of the smaller carry-over in other countries.

Corn statistics are considered bullish, but the buying enthusiasm wanes quickly, and the net price changes have been small. Primary arrivals are large, compared to last year, but the movement to Chicago is not much above current daily local needs and requirements to fill shipping sales. High hog prices put a big premium on farm feeding, marketing corn on the hoof being by far the most profitable medium of disposing of the crop.

Prompt Sale Shown For Canadian Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—That there is plenty of idle money only awaiting safe investment was shown once again when a new Dominion of Canada bond issue of $20,000,000 and a short-term conversion issue of $80,000,000 were oversubscribed within 24 hours. The first runs for 30 years and yields 3¼ per cent interest, and the second, yielding 1.63 to maturity. The books remain open for conversion subscriptions to the new 30-year, 3¼ per cent bonds, which are offered at 99 to yield 3.30 per cent to maturity.

Holders of some $187,000,000 of bonds maturing this year had been invited to convert either to the 30-year bonds or a four-year issue. The conversion feature includes compensation for those who exchange their present holdings at once for the new issue, so that they will receive at least as much as if they held the bonds until the maturity date.

Bank Robbing Becomes Poor Business; Insurance Rates Are Cut in 35 States

NEW YORK (AP)—So uneconomic has the bank robber's business become, the National Bureau of Casualty and Survey Underwriters announces that rates of insurance against such criminals are coming down by 20 per cent in 35 states.

The reduction, said the bureau, will mean a saving of nearly $250,000 annually to insured banks.

The improvement in the situation was attributed by the bureau to two factors: First, a rule, promulgated two years ago, requiring banks to keep 85 per cent of their insured money under delayed time lock; and, second, the "increased activities of the various law enforcement agencies, particularly those of the United States Department of Justice," which have made bank robbery "an increasingly undesirable business."

Not sharing in the rate reduction are New York, the New England states, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia and the District of Columbia—because, said the announcement, they already get the lowest available rate and have had continued "favorable experiences" with thugs.

At the same time, an increase goes in effect in Florida, Kentucky and South Carolina, because "the companies' experience has been in sharp contrast to that in other parts of the country." Bank burglary insurance rates go up in Georgia, Kentucky, North and South Carolina.

Socialization of Power Industry Hit by League

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The American Liberty League today thrust out at what it called Government seizure of "the market of the private electric power industry in many areas."

In a pamphlet condemning the New Deal's power policies, the league set forth that "socialistic experimentation" had "run riot."

"The steps toward socialization of the electric power industry, already taken in an unbelievably short space of time," the pamphlet said, "bear witness to what may be imminent in other industries if present policies are continued."

The league described as "legal fictions" the Administration's flood control and navigation improvement measures, adding:

"The TVA proposes i its program of reservoir construction to inundate permanently considerably more than twice as much land in the Tennessee Valley as ever has been affected by floods. No important development of navigation is expected, and if it actually took place the chief effect would be to injure the railroads."

Gain in Newspaper Advertising 7.5 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jun 15

ADVERTISING AGE reported today that retailers' advertising in the newspapers of 66 major cities was 1,261,879 lines greater for the week ended June 6 than the corresponding week of 1935, a gain of 7.5 per cent.

The lineage for the week was 18,171,753, compared with 16,909,874 a year ago. For the year to date, the total of 384,816,291 lines was 3.7 per cent greater than the same period last year.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In Week of June 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged at 78.4 per cent of the 1926 average during the week ended June 6, according to the Bureau of Labor statistics.

The all-commodity index is 0.4 per cent above the low point of the year, reached during the middle of May. Compared with the high point, which was the first week of the year, this week's index is lower by 3.1 per cent.

Raw materials continued their recent upward movement and advanced 0.4 per cent. Semimanufactured articles and finished products declined 0.1 per cent. Both of these groups are 0.5 per cent below the level of the corresponding week of last month.

Of the 10 major commodity groups covered by the bureau farm products, foods, and hides and leather products advanced during the week. Textile products, fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities decreased fractionally. Metals and metal products, building materials, and house-furnishing goods remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week.

All commodities other than farm products (non-agricultural) decreased 0.3 per cent during the week and are 1.4 per cent below a year ago. Commodities other than farm products and processed foods, which include industrial commodities, declined 0.1 per cent. Despite the recent sag in wholesale prices of industrial commodities, the index for this group is 1.2 per cent above the level of a year ago.

Commodity Groups	June 6 1936	May 30 1936	June 8 1935	June 9 1934
All commodities	78.4	78.4	79.9	73.3
Farm products	76.5	75.9	79.9	60.7
Foods	78.7	78.4	83.7	67.6
Hides & leather prods	94.6	94.3	89.1	87.2
Textile products	69.1	69.2	69.3	72.7
Fuel & lighting mtrls.	76.7	76.8	74.7	73.8
Metals & metal prods	85.7	85.7	85.6	87.8
Building materials	85.7	85.7	85.1	87.8
Chemicals and drugs	77.3	77.4	80.7	75.4
House furng. goods	82.9	82.9	81.8	83.4
Miscellaneous	69.0	69.1	68.9	70.0
Raw materials	76.3	76.0	1*	1*
Semimfd articles	74.0	74.1	1*	1*
Finished products	80.4	80.5	1*	1*
All commodities other than farm prods.	78.8	79.0	79.9	76.6
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.7	78.8	77.8	78.9

*Not computed.

Big Cotton Export Gain This Year Is Expected by Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 15 (AP)—Estimates by officials were that Brazil may export this year 800,000 bales of cotton, compared with 610,000 bales shipped last year.

The record, they said, would be reached only if Germany bought 352,000 bales and Japan 150,000 both of which purchases are in prospect.

The Brazilian crop this year was estimated at 1,577,000 bales, compared to 1,196,000 in 1935.

Sales to Germany are negotiated under the "compensated trade" accord by which Germany will dispose of coal, steel and manufactured products in Brazil.

Motto Ohno, general manager of the Nipponese-Brazilian Economic Society, said Brazil's sales to Japan should ultimately eliminate from Japan's markets the cotton now sold by the United States, India and Egypt.

Cotton was included in the new trade agreement with Italy in order to increase cotton exports. Although Americans actively opposed the agreement on the ground that it would hurt Brazil's trade with her largest customer, the United States, Brazilians asserted that the United States had sold 700,000 bales of cotton to Germany under a similar agreement.

Ford Motor Co.'s Profit Per Car Is Put at $20

DETROIT, June 15 (AP)—William J. Cameron, speaking for the Ford Motor Company, said last night that "in 33 years this company has exchanged 24,500,000 cars and other products for $12,951,338,028 and paid out $12,109,321,384 for materials, labor and wages."

"That leaves $842,016,144," Mr. Cameron said in his radio address. "Deducting from this . . . $50,000,000 for commitments made, taxes accruing and wages coming due, there remains $782,016,144 as the so-called profit for the work of 33 years—less than was spent last year to run the factory.

"It looks like a lot of money; of course it isn't all in existence now. Most of what remains of it is not in the form of money at all, but in bricks, furnaces, machines, powerhouses, and so forth."

Cameron said "the average profit to the company on a car is about $20. . . . great as the values are that have flowed toward the Ford Motor Company during these years, immensely greater values have flowed from it. From the observation of 33 years we see that 94 per cent of the money that came in to us immediately went out again as money, and much of the other 6 per cent went into improvements and economies for the public benefit. But for each 100 per cent of raw or unfinished material values that came into our factories, 150 to 300 per cent in material values went out again. That is the way true wealth is increased.

France Defaults On War Debt Payment

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The Socialist Government of Premier Blum of France followed its predecessors today in defaulting on its semiannual war debt payment of $75,787,725 to the United States.

Authoritative quarters, awaiting the new French Government's first official pronouncement of the debt question with more than ordinary interest because of Blum's post-election hint that something definite soon might be done about it, were disappointed.

Reiterating his Government's continued inability to pay, a formal note to Secretary Hull from Hules Henry, the French chargé d'affaires, differed only in slight changes of phraseology from previous communications.

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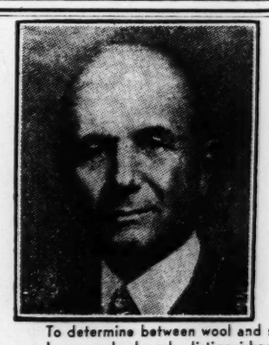

Adulteration

THERE is nothing more puzzling to most of us than quality differences in fabrics, and yet there are a few simple tests that can help us choose the good from the bad.

A simple test is the match test. If you suspect the presence of cotton threads, apply a lighted match to the suspected thread. If cotton, it will burn readily with very little ash, but if wool, it burns slowly, with a pungent odor and a hard crisp ash.

To determine between wool and shoddy is more difficult. Virgin wool can, however, be largely distinguished from shoddy wool in several ways. If you take the fabric and crumple it between your hands and then let go of it, and it has a lively springy comeback, the chances are that it is new live wool. Or, slowly pull the fibers apart. If they are an inch or less in length, it is a pretty sure sign that the yarn is made of shoddy or ground up old rags. If they are long, say from 2 to 5 inches, that usually means new wool.

You are naturally more likely to get honest fabrics if you can know the mill that makes them. I would be very happy if any time any of our readers care to know more about cloth make-up, to have you come to the mill—just ask for Mr. Gaunt, Sr., or Mr. Gaunt, Jr., and we'll be glad to show you the process right through from the wool to the cloth.

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American Olympic Heads Pleased With Talent in Trials—Bees Here Tomorrow

'Breaks' Failed Bees On Western Invasion

By Edwin Rumill

Despite a rather disastrously-appearing western tour, which ended yesterday in Chicago with their fifth straight defeat, the Bees return to the Hub tomorrow still confident that they are the class of the second division of the National League. At the usual time, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Bees face the league-leading St. Louis Cardinals in the first of a four-game series, starting a home stand that runs over 16 days and sees the Reds, Cubs, Pirates and Giants come to National League Field in that order.

The league standing doesn't always tell the story. Although the Bees won only four out of 12 engagements on western soil and slipped a notch in the race, actually they played as good a brand of baseball as they did on their first trip into the West early in May, during which time they captured five contests and dropped only four. On their initial excursion they were favored with a fair portion of "luck" and the well-known "breaks." The second time they were not.

Dropped to Sixth

As a matter of record, the Bees dropped two out of three to the Pirates, won three and lost one in Cincinnati, lost the single game played in St. Louis and were victims four successive afternoons in Chicago. They were in fifth place the day they opened in Pitsburgh, only 1½ contests out of the first division. Today they stand sixth, six full games away from the select section of the circuit.

The Bees are hitting as well as a second-division outfit can be expected to hit, and their pitching is fair. On the tour that ended yesterday, they dropped one decision by a single run, and lost four by a two-run margin, indicating that with a break here or there they might easily have returned to the Hub with at least two more victories. Only once was McKechnie's club handed a decisive defeat, and that came from the hustling Cubs, 17 to 1, on Friday. The Cubs are on the crest of an 11-game winning streak.

By a Staff Photographer

Buck Jordan

Outstanding on the western tour was the improved batting of Buck Jordan, Gene Moore and Hal Lee. Jordan, who is having his greatest season since joining the Boston team in 1932, added eight points to his stick average and now stands third among National League regulars. He has not missed a game this year. Standing sixth among baseball's "Big Six" batsmen, Jordan has made more base hits than any of his five leading rivals.

Moore boosted his average over .300 and at present has an unofficial mark of .303. Lee is still below the select level, but gained about 25 points while swinging at enemy pitching in the West.

May Gain at Home

With the advantage of playing in their own ball yard, the Bees can gain back within the next 2½ weeks the ground they lost during the early days of June. Their leading opponents for highest second division honors are the Cincinnati Reds, who will be tourning the East until late this month.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox must face the almost hopeless task of breaking down New York's lead in the American League while playing in enemy territory. Tomorrow the Sox open in Chicago with a single game, and will be busy every day, with just one exception, until they return to Fenway Park on July 4 for a doubleheader with the Athletics.

The Sox added another outstanding collegian to their ranks yesterday with the signing of Ted Olson, star Dartmouth hurler and captain. Olson this season has scored double victories over both Harvard and Yale in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, and in 1935 won more games than any other pitcher in the circuit.

Manager Joe Cronin announced on Saturday the acquisition of relief pitcher Jack Russell from the Washington club, in exchange for Joe Cascarella and cash. Russell will undoubtedly be an improvement over Cascarella, but from a distance it doesn't appear as if he can strengthen the Boston staff to the point where it can keep pace with the Yankees. However, there is still plenty of time for upsets and disappointments, and few diamond experts will say, when asked point blank, that the Red Sox haven't a chance to catch the Yanks. The truth is, they have, and a good chance.

Eastern College Baseball

League Standing and Schedule

By the Associated Press

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	8	2	.800
Dartmouth	8	4	.667
Pennsylvania	6	5	.545
Yale	5	5	.500
Princeton	5	7	.417
Columbia	3	6	.333
Cornell	2	8	.200

Games This Week

Tuesday—Harvard at Yale; Wednesday—Yale at Harvard; Friday—Harvard vs. Yale at New London (non-league game to decide dual series).

Ten Leading Batters

(Fifteen or more times at bat)

	G	AB	R	H	SB	RBI	Av.
Bilodeau, H	10	36	11	16	3	4	.444
Owen, H	10	34	15	15	1	11	.441
Maguire, H	9	28	9	12	0	5	.429
Walker, Y	7	21	4	9	0	4	.429
Nevitt, Prince	12	43	10	18	0	6	.419
Klimczak, Y	10	34	7	14	0	5	.412
Warwick, Penna.	7	17	5	7	0	4	.412
Batten, Cornell	10	34	6	13	2	3	.382
McTernen, H	6	21	1	8	3	5	.381
Barbaras, Col	9	28	6	10	3	8	.375

Individual leaders: Nevitt, Princeton, hits 18; runs, Owens, Harvard, 15; runs batted in—Colwell, Harvard, 16; stolen bases—Ratajczak, Dartmouth, 7; home runs—Colwell, Harvard, 4; pitching—Titman, Harvard, 1.000 (won 3, lost 0); strikeouts—Olson, Dartmouth, 41.

Team leaders: Batting—Harvard, 322; fielding—Dartmouth, .942; hits—Harvard, 105; runs—Harvard, 78; runs batted in—Harvard, 62; stolen base—Dartmouth, 37; home runs—Columbia, 6; double plays—Dartmouth, 12 (ties league record); triple plays—Pennsylvania, 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	36	17	.679
Boston	24	21	.618
Detroit	29	27	.518
Cleveland	27	26	.509
Washington	28	28	.500
Chicago	25	27	.481
Philadelphia	19	33	.365
St. Louis	16	35	.314

Results June 13

Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 3.
Cleveland 19, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 15, Washington 2.
Two games postponed.

Results June 14

Chicago 6, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 8, Cleveland 6.
Two games postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	35	18	.660
Chicago	31	21	.596
Pittsburgh	31	23	.574
New York	29	24	.547
Cincinnati	27	27	.500
Boston	24	31	.436
Philadelphia	20	36	.357
Brooklyn	20	37	.351

Results June 13

Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 5 (13 innings).
Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 6, New York 2.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 7, Boston 2.

Results June 14

St. Louis 12, Philadelphia 10.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 1.
Chicago 3, Boston 1.
New York 8, Pittsburgh 0.

Springfield Elects

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 15 (AP)—The Springfield College varsity baseball team has elected Roy Nuttall, hustling first baseman from Westfield, to lead the nine next season. A member of the 1937 class, Nuttall has been a regular for two seasons. Ward Moyer of Fort Plain, N. Y., has been chosen manager.

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L	A	S		L		S	O					
T	I	E	S		I	S	L	E				
		S						T				
R	E	I	D		L	O	D	J				
O		T	E	X	A	S		A				
S	C	O	T		D	O	O	M				

Short Shots On Sports

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Mr. Van Lingle Mungo wakes up this blue Monday morning to find himself squarely behind the eight ball . . . His one man strike did what is known along Broadway as the old flopperoo . . . Not only is the temperamental South Carolinian in bad with his teammates because of those blasts about poor support, but the first division clubs have cooled off . . . They are a bit leery of taking on an athlete disloyal enough to walk out on another club . . . Be it said to the credit of the Dodgers, they didn't yield an inch . . . And when Mungo found the Giants had lost interest, he was glad enough to go back . . . He asked for it and he got it—right in the well-known neck.

Shorts: Demoran Rayne, pitching for a club in the Evangeline League tossed a perfect game for 9 and 2/3 innings . . . Then three opposition batters singled to win the game, 2—0 . . . Harry Cooper knows just how the kid felt . . . Why has nobody grabbed "Nim" Newberry, who only batted .482 for Oklahoma City University last season? . . . That is busting the apple in any league . . . North Carolina State got even with Duke when Hunk Anderson beat Wallace Wade at golf the other day . . . Joe McCarthy labels Lefty Grove the No. 1 pitcher in the American League this year . . . Nothing in a name, eh? . . . Well, Bill Spear, of Dickinson, N. D., High tossed the javelin 177 feet for a new state record.

So they said Paavo Nurmi's two-mile record of 8:59.6 would never be broken, eh? . . . How about that 8:58.3 Donald Lash of Indiana posted in the Princeton meet, Saturday? . . . What we'd like to know is what Lash would have done if he'd had a fast track . . . Nice going, mister . . . Everybody is busy doffing their Kellys . . . And we'll leave it to you whether good old Gene Venzke proved it pays to keep trying . . . How many times has that guy run second to Glenn Cunningham and Bill Bonthron? Can't vouch for this, but our agent at Cornell says none of the scholarship boys made that strong freshman football team.

The live wire town of Mineral Wells, Texas, is angling for a big league club to train there next spring . . . That Brooklyn-Cincinnati trade—Fred Frankhouse for Babe Herman—seems to have fallen through . . . Too bad the Senators, with six good outfielders, can't swing a trade for that pitcher so badly needed to make the club a first division threat . . . It was a good omen when the Ballston Spa High School team started the season with a no-hit victory pitched by Tony McCardy . . . The team finished with 14 straight wins, the best record in eastern New York.

Boston Captures Griscom Trophy

By a Staff Correspondent

WINCHESTER, Mass., June 15—With the lower half of their team coming through with narrow-margin victories, the Boston women's golf team defeated the New York aggregation 9 to 6, on the water-soaked Winchester Country Club course Saturday to take possession of the beautiful Griscom Cup, emblematical of women's golf team supremacy of the East.

Each individual match turned out to be a battle all the way through with a number of the pairs forced to go extra holes to decide the issue. Such was the case with Boston's No. 1 player, Mrs. Brad Whittemore, who had a battle on her hands with Mrs. Henry Dietrich. These two, the first Massachusetts titleholder, and the latter, Metropolitan New York champion, had a nip-and-tuck match, with Mrs. Dietrich eking out the Boston girl on the 20th hole.

The team victory gave Boston possession of the coveted cup for the 14th time in the competition which started back in 1900. New York has been victor 13 times and Philadelphia eight. Both Boston and New York had scored early victories over the defending champion, Philadelphia.

Week-End Sports in Brief

PRINCETON—Donald R. Lash, Indiana, broke Paavo Nurmi's world record for two miles, covering the distance over rain-soaked track in 8m. 58.3s. at invitation meet. Gene Venzke beat Glenn Cunningham by two feet in the mile in 4m. 13.4s., with Bill Bonthron fourth, Eddie O'Brien, defeated for the first time in a year, finished third in the 440-yard run, won by Jimmy Luvalle, U. C. L. A., in 47.1s.

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Archie Williams runs near-record 400 meters in 46.3s; Bob Parke, Oregon, betters American javelin record with toss of 222ft. 7¼in.; Lee Roy Kirkpatricks runs 110-meter high hurdles in 14.2s. in regional Olympic trials.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Owens wins four events as Ohio State and Southern California tie in dual track meet, ties world record of 9.4s for 100 yards and broad jumps 25ft. 8¼in.; Roy Staley betters world record with 14.1s. for 120-yard high hurdles.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Lee Barlett throws javelin 223ft. 7in. to surpass American record.

MILWAUKEE—John Anderson throws discus 164ft. 9in.; Metcalfe wins both dashes in Wisconsin A. A. U. meet.

ST. LOUIS—Helen Stephens surpasses world record for 100 meters, running distance in 11.3s.

NEW YORK—Yankees trade Ben Chapman to Senators for Alvin (Jake) Powell; no cash involved.

FONTHILL, Ont.—Craig Wood shoots 285 for 72 holes to win General Brock open golf tourney; Tony Manero second with 287.

WIMBLEDON, Eng. — United States wins Wightman Cup tennis trophy for sixth straight year, taking three of four matches on final day to defeat English women 4—3.

BERLIN—Germany trounces Ireland 5—0 to reach European zone Davis Cup final.

VIENNA—Austria wins doubles but trails Yugoslavia 2—1 in Davis Cup semifinal round.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Mrs. Opal Hill retains women's western open golf title, defeating Mrs. Charles Dennehy, 3 and 2, in final.

MEMPHIS—Ernie Sutter upsets Charles Harris, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4, to win southern tennis championship; Lila Porter defeats Eunice Dean for women's title.

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New England Tennis Off Indefinitely

HARTFORD, Conn., June 15 (AP)—The courts of the Hartford Golf Club were deserted today of contestants in the New England tennis tournament, final matches for the championship having been postponed indefinitely because of constant rain over the week end.

Both Bernard Welsh of Rockville, Md., and William Reese of Atlanta, Ga., who were to have met in the title matches as early as Saturday last, had packed their duffle and left.

The same fate was meted out to the women, the championship matches between Edith Moore of Montclair, N. J., and Patricia Henry of Los Angeles, Calif., canceled because of rain.

Harvard Oarsmen Relax

RED TOP, Conn., June 15 (AP)—The four Harvard crews training for the regatta with Yale June 19 went for a cruise yesterday on Harold Vanderbilt's Vara, and spent the evening at an illustrated lecture. On returning from the cruise in Long Island Sound, the oarsmen took a long walk in a drizzle, then had dinner as hosts to Vanderbilt, Sterling Burgess, the yacht builder, Robert Walcott, father of Bob Walcott of the varsity, and Roderick Stevens, a member of the crew of Stormy Weather, an entry in last year's transatlantic yacht races.

Amherst in Tie for Title

AMHERST, Mass., June 15 (AP)—Behind the fine pitching of Bill Michell, a sophomore right-hander from Syracuse, the Amherst College varsity nine beat Williams, 3 to 2, before a commencement crowd of about 5000 here Saturday and tied for the Little Three championship with Williams. Michell gave up only three hits, all singles, and fanned six. Amherst tallied in the winning run in the sixth when Meyers tripled and registered on Goodell's hoist to right.

Russell, Olson to Red Sox

In a last-minute effort to strengthen their pitching staff, the Boston Red Sox on Saturday secured Jack Russell, veteran relief hurler, from the Washington Senators for Joe Cascarella and an unannounced sum of money. Russell broke into the American League with the Sox back in 1926. Boston also announced the signing of Ted Olson, star Dartmouth College pitcher, who will join the club immediately after graduation.

Meyers to Lead Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., June 15 (AP)—The Amherst College varsity baseball squad has chosen Benny Meyers of Hartford, Conn., to pilot the team next season. Meyers, a member of the class of 1938, is the regular second baseman. He has been a winning player all season for the Jeffs and is expected to make a good captain. Meyers is a letterman in basketball also.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 3, Williams 2.
Dartmouth 8, Cornell 4.
Harvard 8, Tufts 4.
W. M. State T. 11, Mich. State 1.
Waseda 4, Boston 2.
Yale 13, Princeton 6.

Cornell's Crew Coach - - - —By Pap'

CORNELL LOOKS LIKE THE EAST'S BEST BET TO PUT AN END TO THE SWAY THE WEST COAST HAS HELD OVER POUGHKEEPSIE SINCE 1932
IN 1930 THE BIG RED CREWS JUST MISSED SWEEPING THE HUDSON WHEN SYRACUSE NOSED OUT THE FRESHMEN
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CORNELL
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Big Red Boat Best Hope to Stop Westerners

By the Associated Press

The Big Red varsity crew of Cornell has come along fast since its early season defeat at the hands of the Navy. Today Cornell is rated as the East's principal hope of interrupting the West Coast's string of triumphs at Poughkeepsie—unbroken since 1932.

Cornell showed plenty of power against Yale and Princeton on Lake Carnegie. A short time later the Big Red team added smoothness to its power in defeating Harvard and Syracuse in impressive fashion on Lake Cayuga. Coach Jim Wray's crew showed great improvement in the few days between the two races and gave indication that it would come mighty close to being a finished crew by the time of the Poughkeepsie regatta, June 22.

The Cornell outfit is just the type to match strokes with the Westerners on even terms. For one thing, the Cornellians, like the western lads, are tall, rangy, heavy and boast a world of power. Four members of the crew tower five inches over six feet, and the sweep-swingers are no little fellows.

Really Fine Crew

Cornell gave ample demonstration of the power of its stroke when rowing to victory over Harvard and Syracuse. At the 1-mile mark, the Big Red boat was gliding along under a 30 count while Harvard and Syracuse, rowing at a much higher beat, were unable to cut into Cornell's lead. The final drive to the finish stamped Cornell as a really fine crew; a great one, perhaps, in the making.

Navy, with victories over Pennsylvania and Cornell, may turn out to be a contender at Poughkeepsie, although, on its spring form, it must be rated more of a sprint crew than one likely to press the strong men from the West over the tortuous 4-mile course. It would be unwise to count any Navy crew out; the upset the Middies pulled on the Hudson in 1931 proved that. But it does seem that they should have a better chance of scoring in the Olympic trials over the 2000-meter route than at the longer intercollegiate distance.

Pennsylvania also must be classed as pretty much of a sprint crew because of the lack of size and weight in the boat. The Quakers hardly average 168 pounds. They showed plenty of rowing knowledge, spirit and speed early in the season, but did not look like the same aggregation in losing to Navy.

Penn Squad Smallest

The Pennsylvania lads, virtually the same paddlers that rowed at Poughkeepsie last year, have an edge in experience, but they could use a bit of power when the time comes to be tested over the 4-mile route. The Red and Blue squad is one of the smallest training on the Hudson River for the regatta.

Columbia's crew gave considerable promise early in the season, but the Lion varsity has done little to recommend it since its triumphs over Harvard and Navy. At Krum Elbow, the light blue's coaches are having a difficult time finding the best combination. They have made every effort to line up the heaviest possible crew. After considerable expermentng Hayes Shimp, who stroked the varsity in early season races, was returned to his old post despite the fact that he pulls the average weight of the crew down considerably.

The venerable Jim Ten Eyck does not seem to have much in his Syracuse boat this year, so it appears that if the western crews are to be stopped Cornell will have to do it.

Sporting Around The Hub

Line Play With Wieman

THOSE who saw that great 1935 Princeton football team play no doubt were convinced that those hard-charging linemen were more than half the reason why the Tiger went to town last year and cleaned up everything in its path.

Tad Wieman

The man that molded that great forward wall is Tad Wieman, line coach of Princeton University. He will be here at Northeastern's third annual Coaching School on June 22-27 to give some of the inside tricks of his trade.

He first came into football prominence at Michigan, where he also coached for many years under Fielding Yost. He was head coach there in 1927-28. In 1930 he went with Fritz Crisler to Minnesota and from there to Princeton. At Princeton the Wieman-coached lines have been instrumental in hanging up a record of 23 wins out of the last 24 games.

One of Tad's specialties is turning out All-America material, regardless of where he has coached. For instance, he coached such All-Americans as Ernie Vick, Jack Blott, Edliff Slaughter, Bennie Oosterbann, Otto Pommerening, Clarence Munn and Charley Ceppi.

Golf Today at Norfolk and at Belmont Spring

The first all-pro tournament of the New England Professional Golfers' Association is scheduled today at the Norfolk Golf Club . . . The N. E. P. G. A. has already held two successful pro-amateur events . . . Newspaper golfers play their weekly tourney today at Belmont Spring . . . A club-pair mixed foursome championship will be played Friday, Saturday and Sunday at the Dedham Country and Polo Club . . . The title now rests with Mrs. Brad Whittemore and Bob Hunter of Brae Burn . . . Entries close today . . . The M. G. A. and W. G. A. M. are joint sponsors.

One of the most interesting golf events over the rainy weekend was the all-twin final for The Country Club Cup . . . Leo Martin of Sandy Burr beat his brother, Edward, 3 and 1.

Here and There

Arthur Elliott's shooting eye won for him the Massachusetts Rifle Association's Creedmore Cup at the Walnut Hill Range, Woburn, over the week end . . . He scored 249 in 300 shots offhand at 200 yards . . . Despite the oilskin weather, 92 craft appeared in the third interclub regatta of the Boston Bay season . . . South Boston Y. C. was host . . . Harvard's baseball team must win one of its two league games against Yale this week to clinch the eastern title.

U. S. Officials Encouraged By Record Performances

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—The officials in charge of the selection of the Olympic track and field team are greatly encouraged now, as the longed-for crop of records and spectacular performances which usually herald the final tryouts for the team sprang into fulfillment over the week end, as the stars began their final tests for the big final event at Randall's Island next month.

Princeton furnished the leading sensation of the week end, when Donald R. Lash of Indiana University staggered the assembled crowd of enthusiasts by sweeping eight times around the rain-soaked track at Palmer Stadium to establish a new world record for two miles, lowering the finest outdoor performance of Paavo Nurmi by 1 3-10s., though the mighty Finn shaded the figures indoors, on his visit to the United States in 1925.

Lash ran away from the finest group of distance runners ever assembled, as if they were second-raters, leading Norman Bright of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, American record holder, by almost a furlong, with Joseph P. McCluskey, Raymond Sears and Frank Crowley still further in the background. It was utterly unheralded, this new record of 8m. 58-3s., as conditions under which it was accomplished were very adverse, due to a drizzle that made the track soft, dampened the runners, and handicapped the performance.

World Records Tied

Two more world records were tied at Columbus, Ohio, in a dual meet between Ohio State and Southern California, when Jesse Owens did 100 yards in 9.4s., in addition to making a quadruple win for his team, taking both dashes, the low hurdles and the broad jump. Then, in a special high-hurdle event, Roy Staley, Southern California, broke the official world record of Percy M. Beard, and tied the record of George Saling, which is not yet official, of 14.1s.

On the Pacific coast, Archie Williams and Ben Eastman, in the Olympic regional trials at Palo Alto, displayed close to world-record form in the 400-meter and 800-meter runs, the former coming within a tenth of a second of the record of Bill Carr, by going the distance in 46.3s., while Eastman's time was 1m. 50.5s., seven-tenths of a second behind his own world performance.

Two athletes bettered the accepted American javelin record. At Palo Alto, Bob Parke of Oregon tossed the spear 222ft. 7½in, and in the Michigan trials, Lee Bartlett, a Union City (Mich.) schoolteacher, bettered that mark with 223ft. 7in.

Bingham Encouraged

William J. Bingham, who refereed the meet at Princeton, was greatly encouraged by the figures on Saturday, as he already counts on any number of other veterans of previous Olympic teams, who are now in training, and the advent of many of the winners of Saturday, who defeated them, to insure tough battles at Randall's Island, with possibilities of more record smashing performances looming. He already has two Olympic champions to call on, John F. Anderson, in the discus, and Edward Gordon, in the broad jump, but neither of these is a certainty, in view of the many record-breaking performers, headed by Owens and the Californians, who are coming forward.

Another Olympian who is likely to appear on the list of prominent participants at Randall's Island is Frank Wykoff, who is trying for his third Olympic team. He holds the 100-yard record of 9.4s., reached the finals at Amsterdam in 1928 and was a member of the 400-meter relay which established the world record at Los Angeles. He recently turned in 10.5s. for the 100 meters.

Other point-winners at Los Angeles who are training for Berlin include Glenn Hardin, who won the 400-meter hurdles at Princeton, Saturday, with ease by four yards, in 52.3s., after being second at Los Angeles; Ralph H. Metcalfe, second in the 100 and third in the 200; Charles Hornbostel, sixth in the 800; Eastman, runner-up in the 400; McCluskey, third in the steeplechase; Glen Dawson, sixth in the same event; Jack Keller, fourth in the high hurdles, who was badly beaten by Staley at Columbus on Saturday; Cornelius Johnson, fourth in the high jump, who won the event at Princeton on Saturday at 6ft. 8in., and just failed to establish a new world record, due to the adverse conditions; William Graber, fourth in the pole vault; Sol Furth, sixth in the hop, step and jump; Lee Bartlett, fifth in the javelin, and Peter Zaremba, third in the hammer. But these are not by any means certain of qualifying, as other and newer stars are developing so fast.

Venzke Defeats Cunningham

In addition to Lash, several more surprises developed at Princeton, when C. Gene Venzke, for the first time outdoors, took the measure of Glenn Cunningham, in the mile, nosing him out by inches, by a superhuman effort almost at the tape, after trailing him most of the way, in 4m. 13.4s., very fast time on the rain-soaked track, which had grown even worse than when the two-mile run was held. Then Louis Burns defeated Hornbostel in the half-mile, and James Lu Valle, the U. C. L. A. star, established a new track record in defeating John Hofstetter, and Edward T. O'Brien, the Syracuse star, in 47.1s. in the quarter.

Most of these competitors will remain at Princeton under the watchful eye of Matty Geis, for the National championships to be staged there over the Independence Day week end, practically insuring more record-breaking performances. Here also, as at Randall's Island, the Olympic regulations will be observed, with the 200-meter around a curve, the 400 flat and hurdle around the track, all with lanes.

This coming week will bring the first of the actual semifinal tryouts, when the National Collegiate A. A. championships are held at Chicago, with the other three scheduled for Los Angeles, Milwaukee and Boston a week later. Winners and runners-up in these events automatically qualify for Randall's Island, but to insure the selection of the best, eight other athletes will be named from the other contestants for Randall's Island in the runs, and 12 for each field event, but all must compete in one of the four to get in.

Budge and Mako In Second Round

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., today advanced to the second round of the Queen's Club tennis tournament at the expense of W. H. S. Mickelmore. The American took it easy all the way and won at 6—4, 6—2.

Lucilo Del Castillo of Argentina defeated Jacques Vandeneyden, Belgian Davis Cup player, 6—4, 6—4.

Gene Mako of Los Angeles, Calif., conquered W. W. Robertson, 6—3, 6—0, in a first-round match.

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of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

While Shopping Drop in at the
St. Clair Candy Shoppe
for a light lunch
Also Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
8 PLEASANT ST. CONCORD N. H.

DOVER

Just Received Hundreds of
Lovely Summer Dresses
Prices $3.95 to $10.00
White Hats $1.00 to $2.95
MRS. E. J. MICHEL
MORRILL BUILDING

VARNEY'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1075 Waldron Street
Modern Methods. All Kinds of Laundry Service
BETTER WORK OUR MOTTO
May We Serve You?

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

F. W. NEAL & CO.
Dealers in
Hardware, Paints and Oils
Agricultural Implements
Motor Car Supplies, Roofing Materials
Agent for Walter A. Wood's Mowers
494-498 Central Avenue

You will enjoy your vacation more if you use a

JANTZEN SWIM SUIT
LOTHROP-FARNHAM CO.

TOURIST, WELCOME
A Restful Place to Dine
Centrally Located at the Corner of Central Ave. and Third St., in Morrill Bldg.
Good Food—Courteous Service
Air Conditioned
Daeris Tea Room and Restaurant.

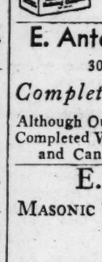
Washington Fruit Store
C. KAGILIERY, Prop.
Fruit, Candy and Ice Cream Parlor
113 Washington Street

E. R. McCLINTOCK
Diamond Jeweler
AUTHORIZED DEALER
HAMILTON WATCHES
424 Central Ave. On the Bridge

HAVE YOUR PANAMA CLEANED and REBLOCKED
Shoes Dyed to Match Your Gown
DOVER SHOE HOSPITAL
Morrill Building

Littlefield Frary & Company
Plumbers
125 Washington Street
Now is the time to get your NEW OIL STOVE

For all kinds of Reliable Dry Goods Make
FARLEY'S
DRY GOODS STORE
Your Headquarters
F. J. Farley 428 CENTRAL AVENUE


WE DELIVER Tel. 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St.
GROCERIES AND VEGETABLES CAN GOODS

E. Anton Furniture, Inc.
30-38 Third Street
Complete Home Furnishers
Although Our Show Windows Are Not Completed We Are Still Doing Business and Can Furnish Your Homes.

E. J. YORK
MASONIC TEMPLE, 6 LOCUST ST.
Lumber
Builders' Supplies
If You Want All Silk Full Fashioned Ladies' Hose with Style and Wear in Every Pair, Try KAYSER SILK HOSE at 79c. On Sale
At ROSS'
376 Central Avenue

UNITED BUTCHERS
MORRILL BUILDING

FAMILY BUTCHERS
Best Quality Meat

The Place to Buy Your Summer Shoes
MORRILL BLDG.
H. E. HUGHES

LACONIA

When in the LAKE REGION visit
Lougee-Robinson Co.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels and Camps
657 MAIN STREET LACONIA, N. H.

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Issued

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

DOYLE & SMITH
The Official Girl Scout Store
Gordon Hosiery and Underwear
NELLY DON DRESSES
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery on 2d floor.
553 Main Street Laconia, N. H.
Birdseye Frosted Foods Fruits and Vegetables — Associated with S. S. Pierce Co.
Established 1895 Incorporated 1936
F. S. ROBERTS
Poultry — Beef — Pork — Lamb
Fish — Oysters — Clams
Tel. 267-268 Laconia, N. H.

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
341 PROSPECT STREET Tel. 2503-M
"Look for New Hampshire Display advertising in the news section."

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
Shopping Centre of New Hampshire
A big city department store with the smartest New York fashions at marvelous values.

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

Green Acres Farm Dairy

Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 SO. MAMMOUTH RD.
Phone 3294

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

Shrubs - Evergreens
Perennials—Rock Plants
Water Plants
Planting Service

STILL'S NURSERY
192 MAMMOUTH ROAD

The Culotte
For Walking, Sitting and All Sports
Very Attractive and Smart
$1.98
Variety of Colors
JAMES W. HILL CO.

MAISONETTE FROCKS

In crisp Sheer Cottons, Colorful Crashes, Washable Silks, and Lovely Laces.
$2.50 and up.
Sizes 12 to 52. For appointment call
MRS. ROSCOE CHIPMAN
Phone 371 58 South Mammouth Rd.

For New and Artistic
FRAMING
We Develop Your Pictures
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93-95 Manchester Street Phone 2610

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

CRAFTSMAN Press
INCORPORATED
24-Hour Service
357 PINE STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
and
BARBER SHOP
Agents for
The Realistic Croquignole Permanents
200 BROADWAY Tel. 3480

Milady Fair

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
515 THAMES STREET TEL. 575
Est. of W. E. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

Wm. Goodman & Son
Agents for Interwoven Socks
TEL. 897
261 THAMES ST.

ROBERT DUNN
Florist
Landscape Gardener
125 BELLEVUE AVENUE TEL. 4390
Greenhouses: 24 Freeborn St. Tel. 2150

PROVIDENCE

MILLINERY
Ready-to-Wear Hats Remodeled *Custom-Made*
Mary Lahiff
GAspee 1779 115 WATERMAN ST.

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO—TYDOL—ESSO—TEXAS
GREASING—CRANKCASE SERVICE
Also Water Front Service
"At the Bridge"
Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

HILL HOME INN
Open for the Season
Offers a Quiet Place to Dine
Special Duck and Chicken Dinner Every Day
A. L. Hamilton, Prop. Putney Rd. Tel. 1840

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

D. Moses & Co.
Sale of Dresses Starting May 4th
Telephone 861
916 Main Street Lynchburg, Va.

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

DOYLE, *Florists*
"Flowers—according to Doyle"
TELEPHONE 892
MEMBERS OF THE FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

MILLNER'S
COTTONS!
One of the largest collections of Cotton Frocks in the South.
Telephone 3040
LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

NEWPORT NEWS

For Style
For Comfort
RED CROSS SHOES
■
NACHMAN'S
Cor. 32nd St. and Washington Ave.

FALCONER'S
111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Complete Line of
Toilet Goods
Gorham, Stieff, International, Wallace, Rogers, Lunt & Bowlen, Schofield, Towle and Alvin Silver
All patterns can be had at
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers and Gemologists
2603 WASHINGTON AVENUE

Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Since 1868
WERTHEIMER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

Telephone 22239
GEORGE M. OWEN & SON
Printers
Anything from a Card to a Newspaper
2418 Granby St. Norfolk, Va.
ROBT. G. RAWLS Pres.-Treas. DAVID A. RAWLS Vice-Pres.

DAVID A. RAWLS, Inc.
GOWNS WRAPS CHAPEAUX FURS SPORTS
108-110 W. Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

RICHMOND

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va. — 822 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

T & T LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

STANLEY'S
FIRST QUALITY FOODS
Monitor Advertised Products Carried
Campbell's Soups, Cocomalt, Grape-Nuts Heinz Products, Quaker Oats
110 GRANDIN ROAD

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

ICE CREAM
Valley Bell DAIRY CO. INC.
SEVEN STORES

HUNTINGTON

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires
1120 THIRD AVENUE
PHONE 23394

AYRES & HARWOOD
NUNN-BUSH and I. MILLER SHOES
915 FOURTH AVENUE

CADILLAC
LA SALLE
BUICK
OLDSMOBILE
In a Class by Themselves
Thackston Motor Co.
502 FOURTH AVENUE PHONE 8107

CHOICE MODEL GROCERY
Call us for all your Grocery Needs and save
Phone 8171 802 3rd Avenue

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2868, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

BINNINGS
LIMITED
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery
118 EIGHTH AVENUE, W.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
32 Emerald Street S Baker 3320

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

You can always rely on what you buy at Edmonton's Own Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Dress in the best Summer Togs from the "BAY"

COLIN ALLAN
Electrical Contractor
2-10233 Jasper Ave.
Everything Electrical
Phone 24861

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Shop the Safeway. Your neighbor saves —Why not you?

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO.
Limited
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY
TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
Keep a Cool Head in a
Lady Hudson Felt Hat
at $5
Big brims flattering with summery things and shady too! Beautifully tailored felts in white as well as pretty pastels! Do see them . . . try them on!
Hats - Second Floor

THE ABSOLUTELY
RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street S Baker 3320

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
SEVEN STORES
SPECIAL OFFER
SQUIBB'S TOOTH PASTE
regular 25 cent size
3 for 50c
We deliver anything anywhere

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

SEE—
"Outdoor Fashions"
for the outdoor season" in our
New Dress Shop
on the Second Floor
THE G. W. ROBINSON CO. LTD.

For the Women who know and want the best.
Liberty
LIMITED
129 KING ST. EAST
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Hats and Hosiery

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas.....Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond.....Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe.....Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.
For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

On your street every weekday
CANADA BREAD
Over 100 Varieties of Cakes and Sweet Goods
E. D. REDFEARN, Mgr. MET 944

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

INSURANCE
Since 1870 Ottawa
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Limited
Q 500

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. MOhawk 1763, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.

A. J. Stone
Beauty Salon
Individual Coiffure Styling
PERMANENT WAVES FROM $5
1465 Yonge Street at St. Clair
HY 0404

23RD ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL
—THRIFTY, 6c per lb.—
Same high quality workmanship! Just our birthday gift to you. Shirts only 9 cents each extra!
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

NuBone Corsets
Custom and Semi-Custom Corsets, Girdles, Brassieres and Combinettes
"The Only Woven Wire Stay in the World"
NuBone Corset Shop
84A Bloor St. W. RAn. 5601

Geo. CRUM
Why not let me assist you with your
INSURANCE
Problems?
59 YONGE STREET AD. 6334

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Bruce McKinnon
27 BLOOR STREET, WEST TORONTO
Frocks for Active or Spectator Sports

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
503 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

J. A. CRAIG
Electrical Contractor
Jobbing — Repairs — Maintenance
Electrical Appliances of All Kinds
EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
880 BATHURST ST. Phone LA. 9077

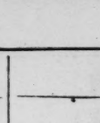
ONTARIO

WINDSOR

Summer Dresses
For All Occasions
Summer Fashions round the clock—brilliant, versatile, timed for every occasion. Active and spectator sports dresses—jacket sheers for important afternoons—tailored dinner suits and feminine organdies and chiffons. A perfect summer dress wardrobe at
C. H. Smith Co., Ltd.

DRINK MORE MILK
Walkerside DAIRY LIMITED
PHONE 4-2547
MILK—CREAM—BUTTERMILK

Norton Palmer
Cafeteria



You will never be disappointed if you dine at the Norton Palmer Cafeteria. Delicious Meals to suit every purse. Also Grill Room. Cor. Park and Peliessier St. 1 Blk. from Tunnell exit

Canada's Finest Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen
GLYN-NICHOL
441 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor Ontario

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636.

Summer Ahoy! in the "Beach Club"
The "Beach Club" is in full sail . . . to turn the dreams of every mermaid into reality . . . suits business-like for the swimmer, dressy for the beach beauty. And bathing accessories that complete the picture of seaside chic.
Fourth Floor
Simpson's
MONTREAL

NEW GOLD SEAL
Hand Finished, de Luxe Laundry Service
Everything completely hand finished. The ideal family service. 10 lbs. for $1.49 and 12c lb. for additional lbs. Bundle must contain half flat pieces by weight. Dress shirts and curtains extra. Prompt service.
TOILET LAUNDRIES
LIMITED
WI. 5121

COAL FUEL OIL
***DOLLARD 4601**
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

LAY AWAY A
FUR COAT
Special Summer Offering
79.50 WITH A MUFF
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Heinz Food Products
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

Parisienne Beauty Salon
Catering to the Exclusive
ELwood 7436—S. 1, 5175 Sherbrooke W.
(At Marlowe Ave.)
MRS. F. WILLIAMS

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science tisement—please mention the Monitor. Monitor or answer a Monitor adver-*

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

MOTHER'S BREAD
Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins
Pies and Cakes
Inter-City Baking Co.
Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.
HArbour 9191

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

LYLE'S
For Styles
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery
1866 Scarth Street

FUR COATS
Made to Order
Remodeled, Repaired, Stored
Reduced Summer Rates
GRILLS FURS LIMITED
1792 HAMILTON STREET

Eilers LTD
SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

AGENTS WANTED

SCULPTOR
seeks agents to handle his products. Box W-397—BCM/CSM, London.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ROLLS-ROYCE LANCHESTER—Luxury cars, very low cost; all purposes; continental tours arranged; garaging and maintenance. A. G. & W. MORRIS, Park 1414-7106. 51-53 Holland Pk., Mews, London, W 11.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

NOTE THIS ADDRESS—26 Norfolk Square, London, W. 2; quiet, central; bed (spring mattress), bath, breakfast, 6/6; weekly, 35/-; all conveniences; 3 bathrooms. Padd. 9461.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3232.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales. Maintenance and Supplies

DRESSMAKING

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LONDON
(Continued)

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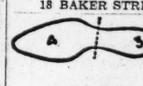

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LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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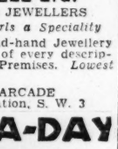

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(Continued)

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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Flying Vacation

48

Historic Charleston

ALTHOUGH the metropolis of South Carolina has participated in two revolutions and a rebellion (52 battles have been fought near by), and although the city has been scourged by Indians, pirates, earthquake and fire, quaint Charleston still retains its eighteenth-century charm and fragrance.

The first settlement was made in 1670, the city taking the name of Charles Town from Charles II; and today tradition greets one at every turn. The historian will perhaps claim for Charleston more "firsts" than for any other American city. For instance, the first independent government in America was established in Charleston by the Provincial Congress, in 1774; the first complete victory over the British in the Revolution was accomplished by the Battle of Fort Moultrie; and the first shot in the War Between the States was aimed at the federal troops occupying Fort Sumter. Add to these, the first steam train to operate with passengers and freight, the first displacing of the British flag by an American flag, the first apartment house, the first municipal institution of higher education in America, the first museum society, the first library association, the first Chamber of Commerce, etc., etc.,—and you have a general idea of what Charleston has to look back on.

In many historic cities one sees markers and tablets reporting that "on this site once stood . . ." But in Charleston you see the thing itself. I was charmed by the lovely old homes—homes that were considered old at the time of the Revolution. I shall never forget the enchanting little vistas of loveliness that greeted me as I peered into walled courtyards through massive iron gates. As I walked down narrow Tradd Street, for example, I felt as if I were stepping back a century and a half.

How I loved the city's churches! St. Philip's has had a continuous history of 255 years; it was once considered to be the most beautiful in America. Perhaps St. Michael's was my favorite. It was completed about 1761—and its bells have made five trips across the Atlantic. For more than 100 years its 190-foot steeple was used as a fire signal, a lighted lantern being hung from its top on a pole pointing toward the fire. Of course, the white finger of this Episcopal church is ever pointing upward.

But let us not forget that history is something that is still in the making. Charleston is undoubtedly on the way to being a great port. It has the finest landlocked harbor on the South Atlantic—a harbor 6 miles long, 3 miles wide, with 40 feet of water. Cargo can be loaded directly from ship to freight car. Now, have a look at your map. See how much closer Charleston is to a number of important middle western cities. Doesn't that mean export and import business?

I confidently expect that Charleston will match its magnificent past with a flourishing future. — *Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

What They Say

Small Profits

"I think profits ought to be only reasonable, as small as you can make them."—*Charles M. Schwab.*

Civilization

"New inventions and new ideas require the constant remolding of our civilization."—*Herbert Hoover.*

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

MARKLAND — This surname points to the original occupier of a division of land in England of the annual value of one mark.

Barney is from one of the variant forms of the baptismal name *Bernard (Barnett, Barnard)*. It originates in the Teutonic name *Bearnheard*.

Roose or **Rouse**—This is generally from the French *roux*, "the red"; but also it may at times be the nominative form of *Rou*, i. e., of Rolf or Rollo, the first invader of Normandy.

Fox is an animal nickname that probably was taken from a shop or inn sign.

Stair—This is a Scottish local name, from which a peer has taken the title of Earl.

Paige is a variant form of *Page*, which represents a medieval title of office.

Sonders is one of several variants of *Saunders* and *Sanders*. All these are shortened forms of *Alexander*.

Skaggs—This is of Teutonic origin, and is Icelandic. It is derived from the term *skogr*, meaning "shaw or wood."

Borh—Though it is not possible to find this name in old records, there is little doubt as to its origin. It comes from the Anglo-Saxon *buruh*, which is cognate with the German *burg*, "a town." It is, therefore, equivalent to our surnames *Borough* and *Brough*.

For the Scrapbook

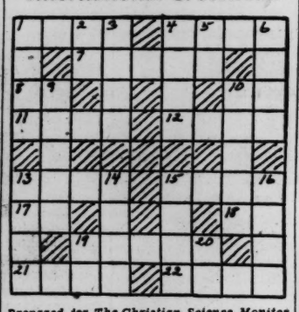
Tranquillity

There is but one way to tranquillity of mind and happiness, and that is to account no external things thine own but to commit all to God. —*Epictetus.*

Then It Is Not Reproach

No reproach is like that we clothe in a smile and present with a bow.—*Bulwer.*

International Crossword



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Kingdom of Asia.
4—City in Prussia.
7—Italian city
8—Baton Rouge is capital of this State (abbr.).
10—Georgia bounds this State on west (abbr.).
11—Bonds.
12—Ireland is called Emerald - - - - from its verdure.
13—City in Oklahoma.
15—Town in northern Italy.
17—Mulhouse is in this part of France (abbr.).
18—Comparative ending.
19—Austin is capital of this State.
21—Native of one of British Isles.
22—River in Scotland.

Down

1—The Great - - - - Lake is in Utah.
2—Exist.
3—The Champion Hills are in southwestern part of this State (abbr.).
4—Island east of Java.
5—Stratford - - Avon is in England.
6—French city on the Mediterranean.
9—River in northern France.
10—- - - - - Mt. is highest of Catskills.
13—Town on Aegean Sea, Turkey in Europe.
14—Food.
15—City in South Dakota.
16—Native name for Persia.
19—Toward.
20—Therefore.

[Solutions Appear Elsewhere]

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Communications

Question: It is customary at meetings to read communications early in the order of business, usually just after approval of the minutes. Should these communications be acted upon as they are read, provided, of course, that action is necessary? Or should they be held over to come up under the heading of new business, old business, or such other place as their nature might justify?

On the other hand, would it be better to reserve the reading of such communications as require action, to their appropriate place in the order of business? Also, just what kind of communications are usually read to open meetings?

Answer: The handling of communications varies among deliberative bodies. In some societies all communications are not read directly to the body, but referred for action or recommendation to officers or committees. Recommendations for action by the society would come at the point provided for such reports of officers or committees. Carrying this further, it would appear that in a society in which all communications addressed to the society are read to the society, the act of reading them would be considered as the report of the secretary or clerk. This would be placed with the reports of officers, right after the reading of minutes. Thus, any question arising out of such letters requiring action, would be disposed of at the time.

It would be just as feasible, if the society preferred it, to handle questions arising out of communications as new business, merely noting it at the time the letter is read; or, by agreement, letters requiring action could be read under the head of new business. The important point is that some definite rule of order should be established. In the case cited, custom of the organization has virtually the force of a rule until changed by adopting some other rule.

As to the question of what kind of communications are read to open meetings, this also is something for the organization to determine for itself. The more democratic an organization the more likely it will be found customary to read at the meeting all communications addressed to the body. No officer has the right to withhold a communication, unless authorized; and, conversely, a society may require any communication to it to be read.

Daily Anecdote

Sherman's Bravest Deed

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

GENERAL SHERMAN was once asked what was the bravest thing he ever did.

"Well, I saved a man's life once," he replied.

"Who was it?"

"Joseph Jefferson's. Yes, I did; and I look back to it with pride and pleasure. It is something to be proud of—saving such a life as belonged to Joe Jefferson."

"How did it happen? Please tell me."

"Well," said Sherman solemnly. "It occurred last summer. We were both upstairs talking to some friends. Joe had to leave early, and excused himself. After he had gone I noticed a bundle of manuscript on the floor. I hurried out to the elevator after Joe, but he had gone by way of the stairs. I called 'Joe! Joe!' but he didn't hear me. I ran down after him two steps at a time. I finally caught up with him and handing him the manuscript said, 'Here, Joe, you've forgotten something.'

"A serious expression spread over his face as he took it and said, in a tremulously solemn and impressive voice: 'Sherman, you've saved my life!'

"It was his autobiography which he was engaged upon at the time."

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. Who are the Republican nominees for President and Vice-President?

2. Were both candidates nominated unanimously, and on the first ballot?

3. Is the Republican Platform silent on the matter of collecting war debts?

4. Does Landon favor the gold standard? Does Borah?

5. What does the Republican Platform promise to those over 65?

6. Is Landon in favor of amending the Constitution so as to protect women and children in the matter of wages and hours?

7. How far up in government would Landon apply civil service?

8. Was Landon born in Kansas?

9. Is Landon's background a career in politics?

10. Is Margaret (Peggy) Anne Landon the only child of the Kansas Governor?

11. Has President Roosevelt settled doubts as to whom he prefers for his running mate in the campaign?

12. Is it true that in the new democratic government planned for Russia, suffrage will be granted to every citizen 18 years old?

13. Has a "blind flight" (relying solely on instruments) ever been made across the United States?

14. Is Marshal Badoglio, conqueror of Addis Ababa, still Viceroy of Ethiopia?

15. What new move by Mussolini has the Italians guessing?

16. How does the Chancellor of Austria feel about democracy?

17. How did the national income in the United States during April compare with the corresponding month of 1935? With March, 1936?

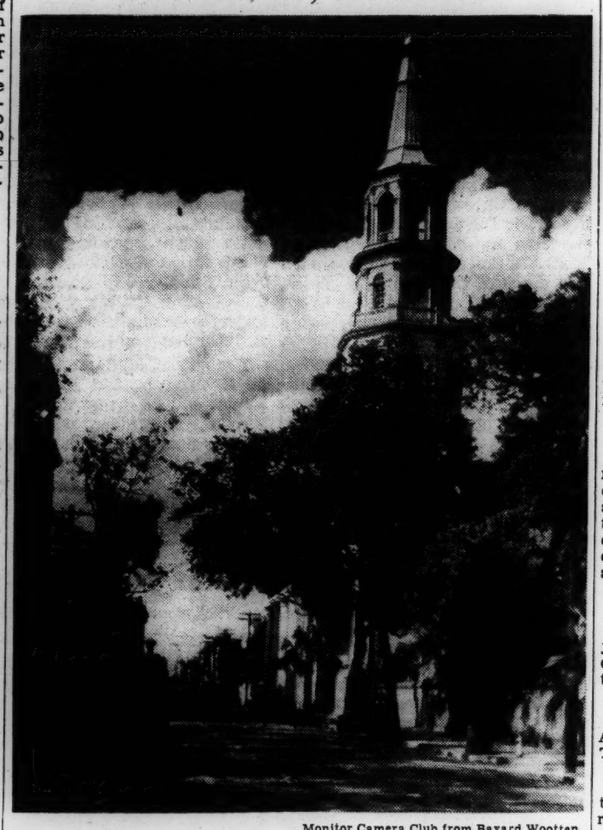
18. Is any organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor composed exclusively of Negroes?

19. Who is the new chairman of the Republican National Committee?

20. How much has the "dole" cost America in the last three years?

(What Is Your Score?)

St. Michael's, Charleston



Monitor Camera Club from Bayard Wootten

Although This Religious Landmark Stands on One of the Busiest Corners of Charleston, S. C., the Artist Has Caught All Its Original Picturesqueness

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Flower Sticks

BEING garden conscious, one young man made some artistic plant sticks. Both sides were equally attractive—and no bird was sitting on the stick, either.

Each support was painted and designed in the flower motif similar to the one it was to hold up. If delphiniums were in need of a strong support, the holder was topped with a graceful design of blue delphiniums, and it faded into the flower group so well that it was scarcely noticed. Lily supports were topped with lily designs painted in the exact pattern of the flower itself. Even simple little designs looked so attractive that the man was able to dispose of his stock easily.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

TODAY'S crypt is labeled "Queen of them all." As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another. Note the single letter. And there are plenty of short words to aid you.

FX OZW RPYOZM PX OZW CWGJ WAWJ HWVFHW OP ZPQH G SPSDQGJFOC VPY-OWMO, *UDYW BFQQ BFY LC GO QWGMO OZFJOC HGCM. G RPYOZ LJFMN BFOZ OZW LDMFYWMM PX QFAFYT, QPA-FYT, GYH QPGXFYT.

The asterisk (*) denotes a proper name.

2. Word Building

A Columbus, Indiana, reader submits the following: Make 22 words from the letters of the word "GERMANY," the letters of the formed words all being in the same sequence as in the original word Germany. Thus, while "Man" would be correct, "year" would not count.

3. Letter Changing

Here's another from New York City. Changing only one letter at a time, forming a proper word each time, change FIRE to BELL in four moves.

4. How Many Days?

One of seven guests of a restaurant dined there each day; a second dined there every second day; a third every third day; and so on to the seventh, who ate there once every seventh day. After how many days would the entire seven appear at the same time?

5. Rebus

A San Diego, Calif., reader enjoys making crypts, and shares several with Monitor readers, among them the following:

S
FUR

A few ——— are what you need,
To make your rooms look nice indeed.

A 9-letter word is represented by the letters in their present arrangement. The verse above gives a clue.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Two rival dairies were engaged in an "advertising war." One of the companies hired a "daredevil race driver" to drive a car around the town for 100 hours without sleep. The management decorated the car with large placards reading,

"THIS DAREDEVIL DRINKS OUR MILK"

The rival company came out with placards twice as large, reading,

"YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE A DAREDEVIL TO DRINK OUR MILK"

For Baby's Sake

A young mother just returned from India had engaged a new nurse for her baby. One morning the nurse came to her and said:

"I don't know what's the matter, madam, but the little one cries and cries. I can do nothing to quiet her."

The mother thought a moment. Then, brightening up, she said:

"I remember now. Baby's last nurse was a brown one. You'll find the shoe-polish on the third shelf of the kitchen cupboard."—*Montreal Star.*

Definite

A girl who had moved to a new town decided to go to church on her first Sunday in the place. At the end of the service the young minister hastened to greet her and welcome her into his fold.

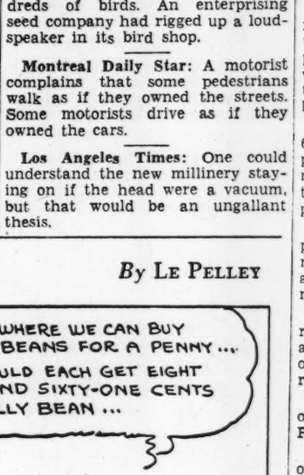
"I shall be glad to call upon you next week," he said.

"Don't trouble," was the polite reply. "I have a young man."—*Pearson's.*

Hm-m!

She (watching opera): "What portly girths these WPA opera singers have. I suppose that comes from reaching for high C's."

He: "Hardly, if you ask me. That's from reaching for 'grocer E's.'"



—Answers

"Going Out?"

Intensely Ambitious

Jack: "W at's bothering you?"

Mack: "I'm tired of waiting for this depression to let up so my wife can get work!"

Fighting to Improve

Diplomat: "I am glad the wheel of progress is turning in your country."

Ruler (small country): "Yes, just a few more revolutions and we'll be all right."

Brevities

Office Economist: During the late unpleasantness with the thermometer, frostbitten Chicagoans were startled at one busy corner by the trilling and warbling of hundreds of birds. An enterprising seed company had rigged up a loudspeaker in its bird shop.

Montreal Daily Star: A motorist complains that some pedestrians walk as if they owned the streets. Some motorists drive as if they owned the cars.

Los Angeles Times: One could understand the new millinery staying on if the head were a vacuum, but that would be an ungallant thesis.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Memphis, Tenn.

A WOMAN living in a small town in Ohio made a will leaving her home to her elder daughter, and a sum of money to be divided equally among her other heirs.

After the estate had been settled, the daughter who received the home, knowing that it was worth more than the amount received by each of the others, gave to each of the other heirs, from her own savings, a sum of money sufficient to equalize the estate.

This gift reached one family, a widow with five children, at a time when it was most needed; and she, as well as the others, has been very grateful for this higher sense of justice.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

A Seller of Purple

WHEN Paul and his companions, Timothy, Silas, and Luke, made their way to Philippi in response to the appeal of "a man of Macedonia" (Acts 16:9, 12), they found there a woman named Lydia who was speedily converted to the Christian faith.

She is described as being "a seller of purple" (verse 14), a phrase which implies that she made her living by dealing in the rich purple or crimson cloth which was so prized in those days. (Cf. Luke 16:19). Her interest in this particular occupation is easily explained by the fact that though she was now living in Europe, she had been born in Thyatira on the western coast of Asia Minor—a city famous for its dyeing industry.

In ancient times true purple dye was usually extracted from various species of shellfish, but Hastings (Bible Dictionary: IV, p. 759) considers it "practically certain" that the "purple" produced at Thyatira, and referred to in connection with Lydia, was made from madder-root and corresponded more closely to what is now known as "Turkey red."

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas and Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher.

2. Both won on the first ballot; Landon by 984 to 19 for Borah, and Knox unanimously.

3. "We shall use every effort to collect the war debt, due us from foreign countries, amounting to $12,000,000,000—one third of our national debt," says the platform.

4. Whereas the Republican platform dodged the issue, Landon wired that he favored a "currency expressed in terms of gold and convertible into gold." Borah says a return to gold is "utterly impossible."

5. "Every American citizen over 65 should receive the supplementary payment necessary to provide a minimum income sufficient to protect him or her from want," says the platform.

6. Yes; he does not share the platform's confidence that state minimum wage laws can be enacted under the Constitution as it now stands.

7. Up to the rank of assistant secretaries of major departments; in addition, he would place all grades of postmasters in nonpolitical ranks.

8. No; he was born in the Methodist parsonage at West Middlesex, Penna.

9. No; he has been a successful oil operator.

10. No; she is his only child by his first wife. By his second wife Mr. Landon has two children: a daughter, Nancy Jo, and a son, Jack.

11. In Texas, Mr. Roosevelt said that Vice-President Garner would again make the race with him.

12. Yes; regardless of "race, religion, education, social origins, property holdings, or former activities"—excepting those deprived of citizenship.

13. Yes; in a hooded plane, Maj. Ira C. Eaker accomplished the feat last week.

14. No; he has returned to his post as chief of staff of the Italian Army; he is succeeded as Viceroy of Ethiopia by Marshal Graziani, who was in charge of the campaign in southern Ethiopia.

15. In a reconstruction of his Cabinet, Mussolini has resigned from three posts, but has kept the defense ministries. The important post of Foreign Minister was given to his son-in-law, Count Ciano.

16. "The days of democracy are over in Austria," says Kurt Schuschnigg, now sole master of Austria.

17. It was 12.9 per cent better than April, 1935, and 3.7 better than March, 1936.

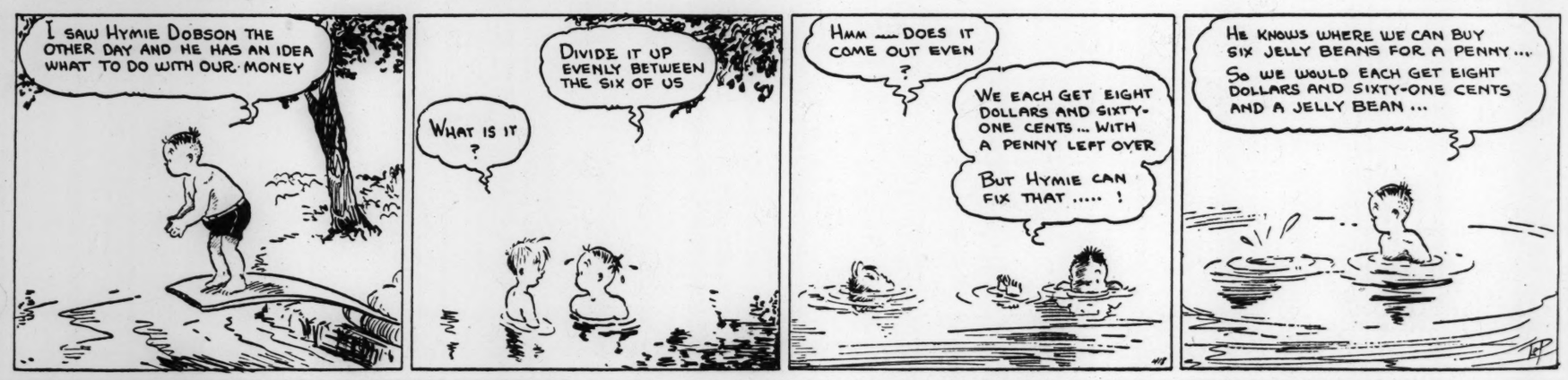
18. Yes, the newly recognized Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

19. John D. M. Hamilton, who successfully managed Landon's campaign for the nomination.

20. Harry Hopkins reports that relief measures have cost the Government $4,096,433,367.

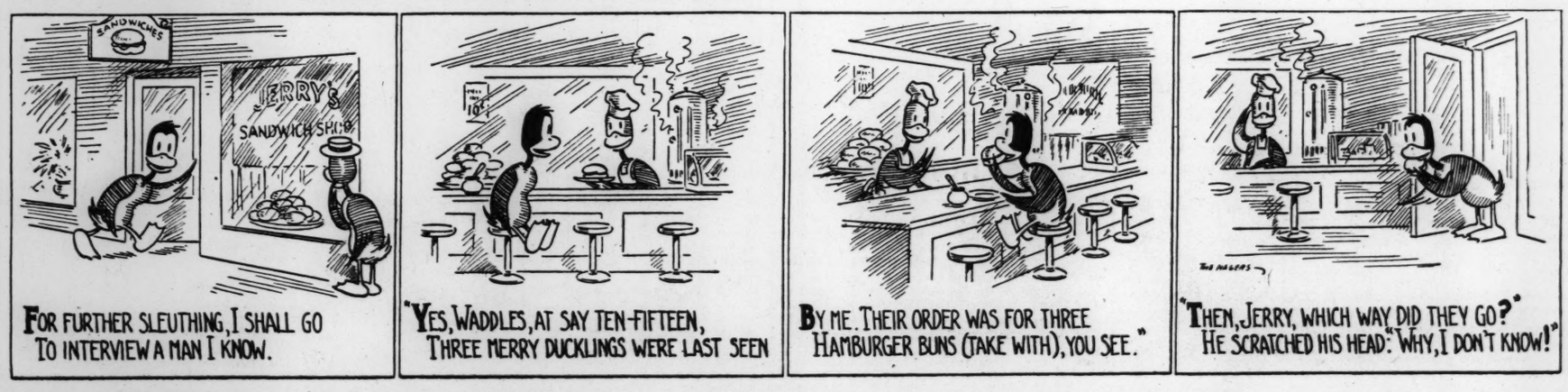
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Jelly Beans Might Even Be Weighed*

By LE PELLEY


I SAW HYMIE DOBSON THE OTHER DAY AND HE HAS AN IDEA WHAT TO DO WITH OUR MONEY
WHAT IS IT ?
DIVIDE IT UP EVENLY BETWEEN THE SIX OF US
HMM — DOES IT COME OUT EVEN ?
WE EACH GET EIGHT DOLLARS AND SIXTY-ONE CENTS ... WITH A PENNY LEFT OVER
BUT HYMIE CAN FIX THAT ..... !
HE KNOWS WHERE WE CAN BUY SIX JELLY BEANS FOR A PENNY ...
SO WE WOULD EACH GET EIGHT DOLLARS AND SIXTY-ONE CENTS AND A JELLY BEAN ...

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Sleuth Continues the Search*

By THE HAGERS


SANDWICHES
JERRY'S SANDWICH SHOP
FOR FURTHER SLEUTHING, I SHALL GO TO INTERVIEW A MAN I KNOW.
"YES, WADDLES, AT SAY TEN-FIFTEEN, THREE MERRY DUCKLINGS WERE LAST SEEN
BY ME. THEIR ORDER WAS FOR THREE HAMBURGER BUNS (TAKE WITH), YOU SEE."
"THEN, JERRY, WHICH WAY DID THEY GO?" HE SCRATCHED HIS HEAD: "WHY, I DON'T KNOW!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Civil Service—a Major Issue

A PUBLIC question which America's major parties have repeatedly either ignored or betrayed is to be one of the crucial issues of the American presidential campaign. Governor Landon made civil service a primary plank in his spectacular telegram to the Republican National Convention.

The definite and truly progressive sweep of his pledge to extend the merit system to "every position in the administrative service below the rank of assistant secretaries of major departments and agencies," and his plan to bring in "the entire Post Office Department," captured the imagination of hosts of Americans who see improvement in government services as the most practical improvement in Government.

Governor Landon and his managers apparently read the speeches of Senator Norris. Mr. Norris has already come out for the re-election of the President, but several months ago he declared that Mr. Roosevelt's road was going to be much thornier because he had not taken the "right stand" on civil service. He even predicted that dissatisfaction with the Post Office Department would lose the President "millions of votes in the coming election."

Little attention was given to Senator Norris's warning—at least by the Democrats. Some half-hearted support was given the Ramspeck bill for extension of the merit system to the higher grades of the Post Office Department. And now, since Governor Landon has seized his opportunity, there are rumors of a belated move by the Administration to put through a comprehensive civil service reform measure. But it is unlikely that at this late date anything worth while will be achieved. And National Chairman Farley is still Postmaster General.

The Republicans have aimed a sharp lance at one of the weakest chinks in the New Deal's armor. Two and a half years ago this newspaper pointed out the inconsistency of trying to establish a program of social reform on the spoils system. And recently we have printed a series of editorials on the subject. Civil service has been constantly betrayed by both parties. But the first requisite of any effort to extend governmental activities is an efficient, nonpolitical governmental personnel. Great Britain has been able to go very far in many of the same projects the New Deal has attempted because it has built on a splendid civil service—and incidentally a service which in its best features has been developed in the last half century.

A great part of the trouble with New Deal measures has come through failures of personnel. It is true that some of the best men in the emergency agencies might not have been available under civil service as it has been handled in the past. But with a better tradition, with better salaries and more respect for the top ranks of the civil service there would be always available a reservoir of men and women of high competence and adaptability.

Instead of strengthening the merit system, the Roosevelt regime has weakened it. This has not only hampered the efficiency of the Government; it has aroused popular distrust. The people are eager for reform. For perhaps the first time, there is actual campaign advantage in doing something about civil service. The Republican platform makers muffed the ball; they put forward little more than the timeworn and much neglected promise to improve and extend the merit system. But Governor Landon seized the opportunity.

The Republicans had found it hard to get out in front of the New Deal on progressive promises. But in the pledge for a constitutional amendment if necessary to protect women and children in industry, and in the radical and specific pledge on civil service, the Republican nominee has put the Democrats in the position of trying to catch up. These two planks will do more than anything else to win the independents. And for the many citizens who distrust legislative panaceas and are cool to alarmist partisan pleas, this definite pledge to extend the merit system will prove most attractive.

Governor Landon has done something more than attract votes. By the emphatic and specific stand he has taken—which, it must be recognized, is only following up his earlier statements on civil service—he has put the issue right up front. The Democrats cannot fail to try to match the Republican promise. The issue has now taken on a definiteness which means something will have to be done about it. That means that the hope for reform in the place where reform is most feasible and practical is greater than in many years.

Groping for Spiritual Healing

EVIDENCE accumulates that both medical and religious authorities in divers parts of the world are giving increasing recognition to the mental factor in sickness and disease. This is a wholesome reaction against the cruder materialistic concepts which dominated both medical practice and psychology little more than a generation ago. Very few psychologists today would support the dictum of a distinguished nineteenth-century German colleague: "Without phosphorus no thought." Neither would it be easy to find among the ranks of modern physicians many who would deny that the human mind affects the body.

In the face of these tendencies current religious thought has been rather strikingly laggard in accepting the role of mentality as affecting body either adversely or wholesomely. Even where the spiritual factor in healing has been accepted (outside of Christian Science) it is usually not a "radical reliance" upon Spirit as the healing agent, but rather an attempt to team up psychology and medication.

Reports from England have announced the latest of these experiments, apparently under official sponsorship of a bishop of the Established Church. A 900-acre estate at Milton Abbas, Dorset, has been acquired as a permanent center for treatment of "mental sufferers," through a combination of medical psychology and Christian faith. The Bishop of Salisbury in announcing the new venture explains: "Medical psychology is a new science. The mutual relationship of the spiritual, the physical and the psychological elements in the human makeup are not yet clearly defined. We are still in the experimental stage of our spiritual healing work."

It is evident that both medical practice and organized Christianity have a long road to travel before spiritual means are relied upon exclusively for healing even mental disorders. And still farther and deeper must the healing art dig down into understanding "man, the unknown," before a clear and unwavering perception is obtained that the human mind produces and the divine Mind heals every form of sickness and disease, whether organic or functional. While awaiting expectantly for the Master Physician's followers to grasp in some higher degree the true significance of his marvelous works, it is gratifying to record continued groping toward spiritual healing.

Enter the Talking Book

IF ONE still clings to that now partially outworn practice of reading occasionally, leisurely, from a book, he will respond at once and vehemently to what he considers the sheer impertinence of the proposal. As to that host of others who are content, in a measure at least, to receive instruction and entertainment which reaches them effortlessly by way of the radio programs—perhaps their attitude is also predictable. The fact is that the International Publishers' Congress, in session the other day in London, foresaw that future authors may of necessity address their public by means of the phonograph and the loudspeaker.

It was Geoffrey Faber who was quoted, representative of a country reputedly conservative, as head of a London publishing house. Mr. Faber admitted that the reading habit is possibly doomed, that broadcasting companies are devoting their efforts to arranging broadcast readings and that soon phonograph companies may enter into competition with them.

Undoubtedly a large section of the public would be vastly pleased with the new arrangement. They are accustomed to receive much with no effort of their own expended in the process. Granted that the radio has done untold good in carrying enlightenment to all people without discrimination; it has brought them an alertness to public questions, a wider sympathy with the problems of their fellows everywhere, a higher degree of education and culture. But, surely, there will remain some so situated that they will make efforts of their own to secure intellectual pleasure and profit. It is comforting to reflect that for a little longer these will sit quietly before their own fires—yes, quietly, and read.

Billions for the Barometer

RAIN today! The Government's prediction comes true. A billion-and-a-half dollars bonus precipitation has fallen upon the veterans. With the fulfillment of the Treasury Department's forecast comes advice to those upon whom the refreshing rain descends. Go slow! Look before you leap; and then don't leap very far! Officials of savings banks and department stores unite in that warning.

Payment of the soldiers' bonus is the result of collective action. How to dispose of the money is a question each individual must decide for himself. Merchants and bankers are doing the veterans a good turn in urging them to go easy and not spend all their bonus right away.

A word to the wise should be sufficient to safeguard them against the wiles of racketeers hoping to induce veterans to cash all their checks. But it is well to beware of everyday temptations that are apt to get by with too little questioning—enterprises such as race-track gambling now in full stride in congested areas throughout the country that masquerade as media of wholesome sport and mass amusement.

How to dispose of the bonus calls for perspective on the part of each recipient. Realizing what the bonus stands for, the sacrifice and service it represents, and of the many worth-while uses to which it can be put, should help to dispel the easy-come-easy-go mood of more hard-pressed recipients.

Down the Blue Nile

Book News of the Day

WHEN Major R. E. Cheesman first went to Lake Tana in 1926, probably not more than one of his countrymen in many hundreds could have told him where this vast inland sea was. Today, only too many would be able to do so. War has placed this potentially valuable water reservoir definitely on the map—and, incidentally, given Major Cheesman some well-deserved publicity he would much rather have been without.

IN LAKE TANA AND THE BLUE NILE (London: Macmillan. 18s.), Major Cheesman is only incidentally concerned with the storage value of the great lake. His main interest was to visit in turn each of its many islands where there are monasteries and churches which had never before been inspected by a European. He found a number of interesting manuscripts, pictures and other treasures dating back in some cases many centuries. It is likely that our knowledge of early Christian history will be considerably augmented when scholars have delved into the musty archives of the Tana islands.

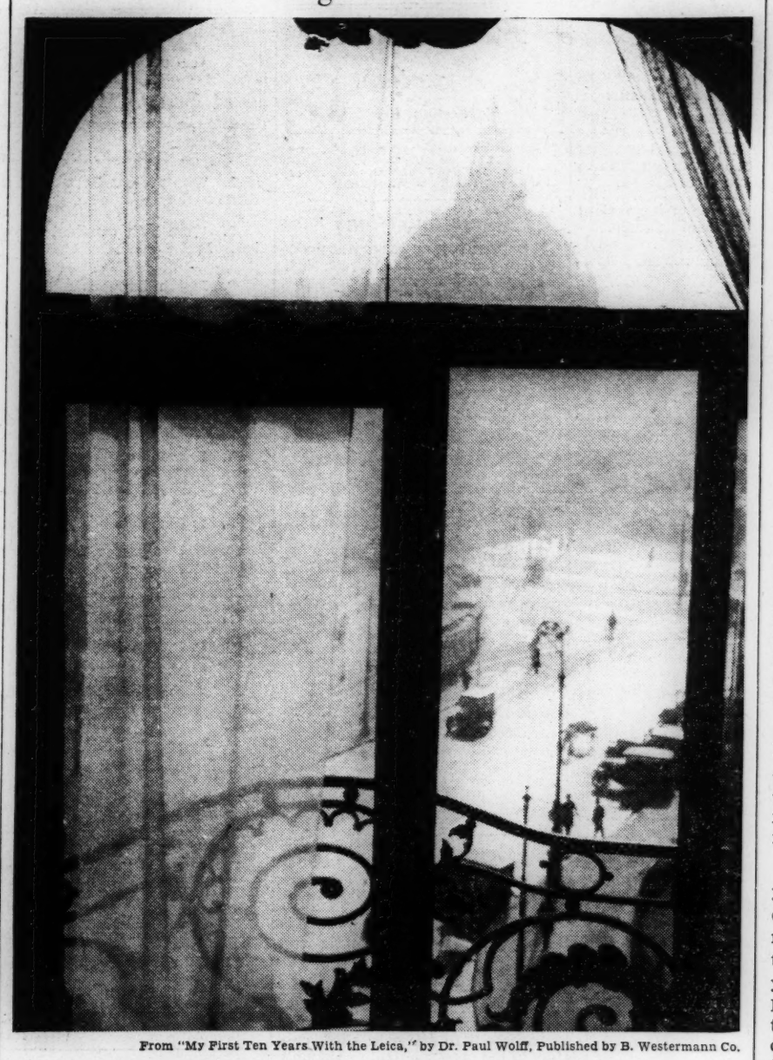
Besides making the first complete circle of Tana's shores and islands, Major Cheesman also blazed a trail along the unknown chasm of the Blue Nile from its source in the mountains south of Lake Tana down to the frontier of Ethiopia and the Sudan. Some travelers have seen the source of the Blue Nile, or Abbai, as the Ethiopians call it. Many others have crossed the river at various places. But before Major Cheesman no one had tracked the deep gorge of the river from the "sacred spring" northward to Lake Tana, then southeastward, southward and westward from Lake Tana back past the starting point to the lowlands of the Sudan. Through most of its course the Blue Nile flows through a gorge a mile deep. It falls between 8000 and 9000 feet between Gish, Abbai and the Sudan frontier.

Major Cheesman, in addition to fixing the Blue Nile's position on the map for the first time, was anxious to find out whether there are any alternatives to Lake Tana as a reservoir in which to store the river's surplus flood water for use by Sudanese and Egyptian peasants when the Nile is low. He tells us that he found two possible sites. No doubt when peace has been re-established they will be examined. Meanwhile it is worth noting that Major Cheesman dismisses the idea of diverting the water of Lake Tana from the Nile as quite impracticable. Actually, it is improbable that more than about one tenth of the Blue Nile water comes from the lake; the rest reaches it lower down from its numerous tributaries.

Major Cheesman's book, like his previous work, "In Unknown Arabia," is full of interesting material. Except Lake Tana itself, most of the country through which he traveled is still beyond the grip of the invader. Judging by Major Cheesman's description, the invader will find little except added responsibility if he ever goes there.

A. G. L.

Magic Casement



From "My First Ten Years With the Leica," by Dr. Paul Wolff, Published by B. Westermann Co.

The World Through Windows

FROM a window in New York, high above the city, we watch the blue, mysterious flow of light that comes at twilight sometimes, and floats over the great canyons and forests of stone. The lights are beginning to play a melody in the windows of the Chrysler Building . . . flashing at intervals like notes in an ascending scale. A potted plant in a window far below speaks bravely of the coming season, and across the street a little boy sits holding his kitten, watching the city from his comfortable perch on the window seat.

The city of myriad windows will soon be lighting myriad lights, and many shades will be drawn against the night. But other windows will welcome the coming moon. Through many a window the night wind in passing will glimpse a happy family reunited at the end of a day. And some windows will be empty and silent, like eyes that are closed. Windows often make us think of eyes, and so they seemed to men long ago, for we owe the word window to the Icelanders, who called the window "vindauga," which meant "wind's eye."

* * *

Venice, that magical city which rose out of the sea, took to itself the beauties of many countries, and so we find that its art and its windows are often a strange but lovely mixture of the Gothic, the Oriental or Byzantine, and the Renaissance influence. And today, to the marble facings, the scrolls, the lustrous mosaics, the intricate and lovely patterns, we have added the modern touch of the shutter and the Venetian blind. So the past and the present meet in this city where shine a myriad windows, this city

Wrought by mirage, built on water,
stair o'er stair,
Of sunbeam and cloud shadows, phantom-fair.

And if we go to the Far East, how mysterious are the small windows opening into dark, cool courts, the filigree of alabaster tracery covering them like lace. How different are the windows of China, covered with paper! In Japan, the window we know does not exist. The movable screen takes its place. Sometimes the screens are built in projections or bays so that the busy housewife can bargain through them with the street vendor.

The window has made its place in the world of business as well as the world of the home. In factories, windows make for efficiency. In advertising, they display wares most attractively so that we all do our share of window shopping. The new type of glass which displays a model car at our finger tips, jewels ready for our touch, silk we almost feel, is a useful addition to our window "collection."

One of the most famous windows of all time is that invented for the trip undersea made by William Beebe. This window was made of fused quartz, three by eight inches, the strongest transparent substance in the world. Through this quartz window in his now famous bathysphere, Mr. Beebe and his companion saw sights beautiful beyond the dreams of men. Passing through color strata lovely and clear, they were lowered to depths never reached before, for the quartz windows were able to withstand the terrific pressure of the undersea.

* * *

Today there is talk of eliminating the window, for with the more general use of air conditioning, the need of the window as a means of ventilation will be a thing of the past. Some men see the cities of the future as lovely and austere and windowless. But it is doubtful if we will be willing to do away with the window. It gives man glimpses of beauty and adventure such as inspired Keats:

Charm'd magic casements, opening on the foam
Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn.

or by lines from "Romeo and Juliet":

An hour before the heavenly harnessed steeds
Peer'd forth the golden window of the East.

And there is magic in the lines by Longfellow:

And who shall lift that wand of magic power
And the lost clew reclaim?
The unfinished window in Aladdin's tower
Unfinished shall remain.

S. VAN A. A.

"Protecting the Woman Worker"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been a reader of the Monitor for many years, and heartily endorse the majority of its policies. I was therefore surprised to read Alma Lutz's article entitled "Protecting the Woman Worker."

For twenty-one years I have been engaged in factory accounting work in Wisconsin and Illinois. The Wisconsin minimum wage law has been enforced for twenty-three years. It is not expensive to operate and is effective, both in curbing child labor and enforcing a fair wage (minimum 22½ cents) and reasonable hours (nine per day, six days per week) for women. For men, there is the "one day's rest in seven" law, which is also largely effective. Wisconsin employers co-operate as a matter of course and a large departmental force is not required. For years I have only talked to the local office occasionally on the telephone, and an occasional inspection—once every two or three years—is made. Women in industry have increased—especially on machines such as drill presses and punch presses. This is not due to unionization, because Milwaukee is in most industries nonunion. In the industry I have known best for the last ten years, the majority of the workers have always been women, and in our case unionized.

Investigation of Wisconsin and other progressive states will prove the value of a minimum wage law for women.

Milwaukee, Wis. STEWART C. BROWN

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Monitor was an editorial entitled "Women's Wages," which criticized the United States Supreme Court decision in the minimum wage case. The National Woman's Party and seventy or more women's organizations—national, state and local—throughout the United States view the Supreme Court's decision as an act of justice so far as women are concerned.

The hotel and restaurant associations publicly declared that if the New York law were upheld, they would be obliged to discharge thousands of women employees. There are said to be 50,000 or more women workers in restaurants and hotels. If the law had been upheld, a serious displacement of women would have taken place and a new army of unemployed would have been forced upon the relief rolls. The legal adviser of a number of restaurant operators said that in the chain represented by him, which employed only union labor, the Minimum Wage Board scale was 12½ per cent above the present union scale. If enforced, he said it would inevitably result in the displacement of the women employees, who were receiving the same hourly wage as the adult males doing the same kind of work.

The Ohio Legislature followed the example of New York and passed a minimum wage law for women. In April, 1935, the Ohio Laundry Owners' Association reported that 6 per cent of the women laundry workers—largely unskilled—had been dismissed because of the law. The Ohio State Association of Cleaners and Dyers stated that from 450 to 500 women had been dismissed from that industry for the same reason. The rate for a forty-hour week in the dry cleaning industry was set at $14. Where women were being paid $9 or $10 a week—the very class which the law was designed to reach—many women were dismissed. One firm let all but one woman go.

Similar testimony has come from other states to prove that when enforced, wage laws applying to women but not to men are disastrous in effect. In California, many women have been reduced to the apprentice class because of the minimum wage law. Women cannery workers in Oregon went before the State Welfare Commission and requested a reduction of the minimum wage scale for their group because men and boys were willing to work for a wage lower than the legal minimum set for women.

The National Woman's Party is opposed to long hours and low pay for workers. It does demand that when labor laws and regulations are considered necessary, they should apply to all workers and not to women alone. If this is done, it is hoped there will be no discrimination against women. No reason has been advanced in support of a minimum wage law for women which does not apply with equal or greater force to men workers whom the New York law left untouched.

JANE NORMAN SMITH,
New York, N. Y. National Woman's Party

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The minimum wage has very often become the maximum wage. Instead of working, as some people expect it would, for the benefit of women, it has worked in the opposite direction by throwing women out of employment and giving to men and boys the opportunity of selling their labor below the wage set by the state for women.

We, the women in the bookbinding industry, are organized, and should have the right to regulate our hours of labor through our organization, but are prevented from doing so by the New York State law preventing women working before 6 a. m. or after 10 p. m. Some of the injustices imposed upon women are unbearable. Prior to the enactment of this law women held executive positions and highly paid mechanical jobs. After the enactment of this law the employers realizing the fact that no woman could help him out an hour or two to finish a job at night, gave the opportunity to her male competitor, who is not restricted by this law. At present men and boys are gaining experience in women's part of the industry and are working at night in some shops below the women's wage scale, so it is plain to be seen that a law for women only is a law against women.

We women do not advocate long hours, but we do want to enter the field of industry on an equal basis with our brother workers. All we ask is a fair field and no favor.

MOLLIE MALONEY, President,
Bindery Women's Union Local No. 66
New York, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

Mostly About the Soft Spots

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

IT CANNOT be denied that the Republican platform, like the curate's egg, is "good (or bad) . . . in spots!" Opening its concluding paragraph is one tremendous sentence. Words are easy to put together. I do not know whether the zealous Kansans or their rivals, the astute eastern ex-senators, were responsible for these particular words. But they deserve to be inscribed in flaming letters over the portals of government today. They are:

> We assume the obligations and duties imposed upon government by modern conditions.

Taken literally, this is a recognition that the horse-and-buggy days are gone. It is a recognition that problems confront men seeking political and economic self-government in these forty-eight states today which were unknown in the thirteen colonies. And it cannot be denied that since March 4, 1933, unprecedented conditions have forced new duties and obligations upon government.

Indeed, recognition that the Roosevelt Administration had a clear mandate to "do things" in an attempt to get out of the depression is a candid basis on which to begin the Republican campaign. That is what Governor Landon's followers are now accepting.

* * *

The trouble starts, of course, when you begin listing the obligations and duties imposed upon government by modern conditions. But if you admit that the chief trouble of the last "three long years" has been the way the New Dealers have done things, and not the things they were trying to do, you reach clearer conclusions. In essence, that is what the Cleveland platform does.

In one or two particulars you run across the bad spots of the curate's egg. Many of them are based upon the excessive political and economic nationalism written into the platform. The following statements are significant:

> We shall use every effort to collect the war debt due us from foreign countries amounting to $12,000,000,000—one third of our national debt. No effort has been made by the present Administration even to reopen negotiations.

Then the Republican Party pledges:

> To protect the American farmer against the importation of all livestock, dairy and agricultural products, substitutes therefor and derivatives therefrom, which will depress American farm prices.
>
> To furnish government assistance in disposing of surpluses in foreign trade by bargaining for foreign markets selectively by countries both as to exports and imports. We strenuously oppose so-called reciprocal treaties which trade off the American farmer.

And again:

> We will repeal the present reciprocal trade agreement law. It is futile and dangerous. Its effect on agriculture and industry has been destructive. Its continuation would work to the detriment of the wage-earner and the farmer.

Here is flat contradiction. On the one hand the platform demands collection of the war debts, and on the other hand would continue still further the only way those debts can be paid, by restricting imports into the United States.

* * *

Actually, these planks are riddled through with factual inaccuracies. It is first said that the present Administration has made no effort to reopen war debts negotiations. Actually, President Roosevelt tried hard to get something on war debts accounts before the first pay day he was in the White House, and had a stream of foreign premiers in Washington for that and related purposes.

It is hard to see how the debts could be collected anyway without willingness to accept goods in payment. Precisely that door the Republicans would close. They would shut out all farm imports, repeal reciprocal trade agreement authority, and start "bargaining for foreign markets selectively by countries" along the very lines that have led the world to its present plight of economic nationalism.

It is true that farm imports have increased in the last 2½ years, in proportion almost exactly as the rise of farm prices within the United States. Only part of the increase can be laid with any accuracy to reciprocal agreements. To prove further that those agreements have been "destructive" in effects on industry would be most difficult for the platform drafters.

The plank urging "restoration" of the principle of the flexible tariff is also misleading. President Roosevelt has used the flexible tariff provision of the Smoot-Hawley Act freely. But the Republican Party urges broadening the powers of the tariff commission to extend the flexible tariff method. This means that it would lower or heighten American tariffs by unilateral action—which is precisely and all that use of the tariff does.

Which leads simply to the conclusion that if Governor Landon is elected, and expects to,

(a) Collect any war debts,

(b) Increase export of manufactures,

(c) Increase sale abroad of American farm surpluses,

(d) In short, participate in any significant way in the restoration of the world economy, he will have to do some broad interpreting of his platform. That has been done before.